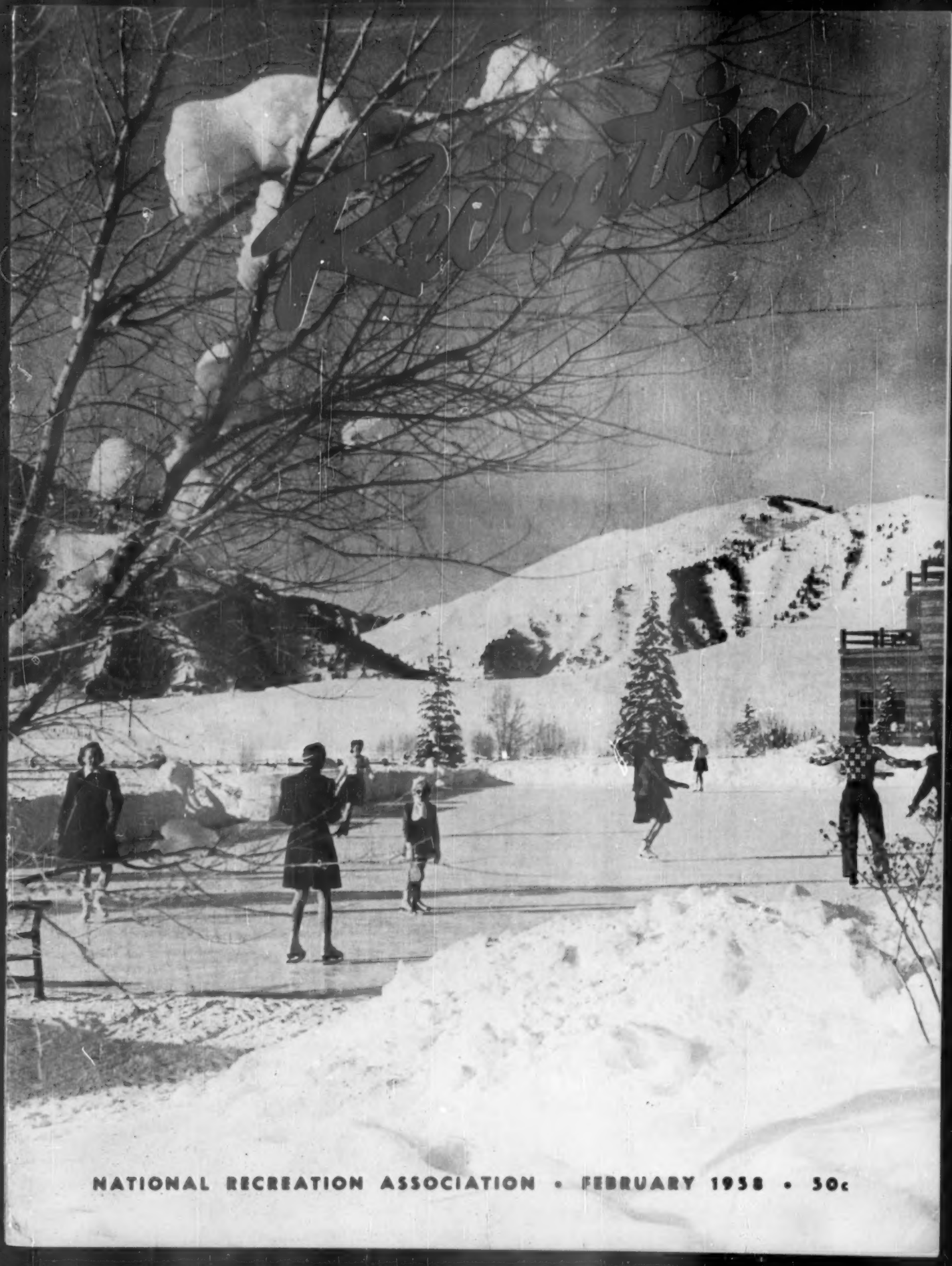


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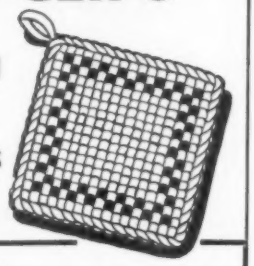
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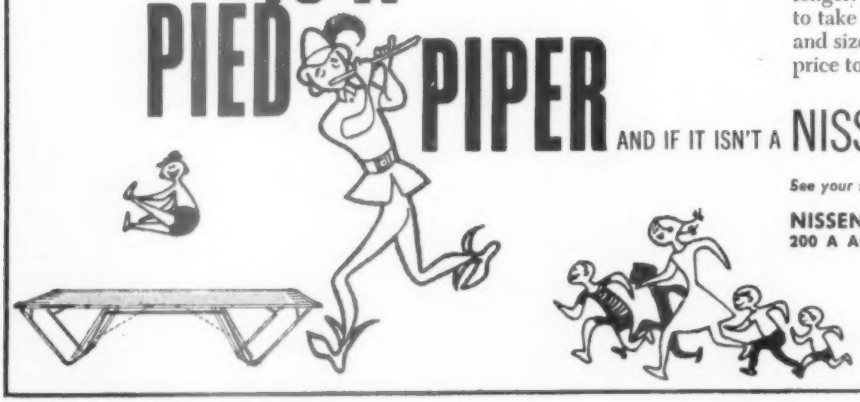
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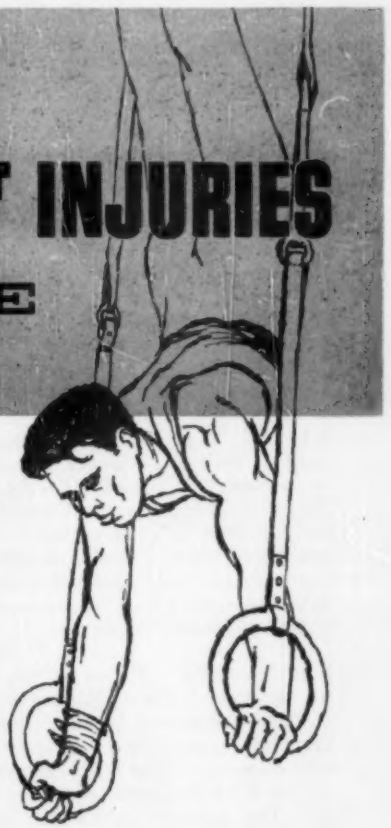
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Things You Should Know . .

▶ OPERATION WILDLIFE is a January 4th *Saturday Evening Post* article on conservation by Corey Ford and James Perkins. It tells the story of the new conservation agreement signed in Washington a year ago by Under Secretary, now Secretary, of the Air Force, James H. Douglas and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. Voluntarily, with one historic stroke of the pen, the Air Force committed all the vast land on its one hundred and fifty-three installations in the United States and Alaska—a total of 26,000 square miles, bigger than all our federal wildlife refuges combined—to a comprehensive program of soil and timber and game management.

▶ A FEDERAL BILL RELATED TO ALL OF THE ARTS, H.R. 3541, is now under consideration and is of immediate interest to artists and craftsmen. Introduced by the Honorable Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), it is "to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts." This means *all* of the arts. The bill is coming up for vote soon, after being studied by a special subcommittee. If you feel that federal recognition and encouragement in this field would be valuable, write your congressman, or to Representative Thompson.

▶ HI NEIGHBOR!—If you did not send to the United States Committee for UNICEF last spring, for their program kit of fun around the world under this title, do so *now!* Use it for your *Brotherhood Week Program—February 16 to 23.* This material is being used in schools, recreation departments, and by organizations. There are small charges for some of it. For further information, write to the Committee at the United Nations, New York.

▶ POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE LAW regarding disposition of surplus federal property are the subject of correspondence with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, on the part of a number of social service organizations in cooperation with the Social Welfare Assembly. They are encouraging the department to make legislative recommendations to the proper congressional committee for broadening the distribution of this property. Until now, discussion of recommended phraseology for legislative revision was limited to "voluntary nonprofit welfare agencies." At the suggestion of the National Recreation Association, this wording has been changed in two respects to:

1. Voluntary nonprofit and recreation agencies.
2. Tax-supported welfare and recreation agencies.

If these suggestions should be eventually incorporated into the law, federal surplus property would then be available for all local tax-supported recreation and park agencies.

▶ THE TENTH ANNUAL OBSERVATION of Mental Health Week will take place April 27—May 3, 1958, under the direction of the National Association for Mental Health, which co-sponsors the event annually with the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The theme will be, "With Your Help, the Mentally Ill Can Come Back," stressing the hopeful outlook for mentally sick people, as well as the need for citizen action in their behalf.

▶ ERRATA: On page 17, in our January issue under "People in the Recreation News," R. S. (Robert) Miller, who is receiving a National Recreation Association citation, is from Troy, Ohio (*not* Troy, New York). Apologies to Mr. Miller and to Troy, Ohio!

▶ ON THE CAMPUS: Nancy Ann Ferguson never did get to Mexico, as announced on page 381 of the December RECREATION. The project below the border lined up differently, therefore, with Richard Blackham from Staten Island acting as recreation representative. Four Americans attended the eighteen-week study-work course, representing the fields of recreation, health, and education. An article prepared by one of the students appears in this issue of RECREATION, on page 41 under the title, "Recreation or Tortillas?"

▶ THOUGHTFUL CITIZENS ARE FIGHTING to keep the new network of superhighways, being constructed with taxpayer's money, free of billboard advertising, both for beauty and safety. Unless federal legislation prevents it, both sides of the proposed 41,000 miles will be lined with such advertising. The Senate Public Works Committee voted to pigeonhole Senate Bill 963 for billboard control, but the issue is not yet dead. Reconsideration can be given the bill, *if the people demand it.*

Anyone with pen and ink can help in this battle: Write your own senators and congressmen. If you have previously done so, do it again. Congressmen are addressed, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

▶ A NEW SERVICE IS ANNOUNCED by American Youth Hostels, to fill the need for expanding service to recreation and youth groups who plan to make trips abroad, but have had no previous experience along these lines. AYH, from its twenty-four years of experience, is giving special attention to this problem so that recreation or group leaders who are organizing their own groups for trips abroad can receive assistance.

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For further information write AYH, Travel Department, 14 West 8th Street, New York 11. A colorful travel folder, and poster will be sent free, upon request.

▶ NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK, March 16 to 22, is sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates. Walt Disney, creator and producer of—among other things—the "True Life Adventure Series," is national chairman. The 1958 theme will stress the need for conserving public lands—parks and forests, wildlife, wilderness areas, grazing and mineral lands. The protection and proper management of these areas is a matter of utmost concern to conservationists and all people of the country, particularly the millions who enjoy their recreation benefits.

▶ SPORTS AND PHYSICAL FITNESS boom in Russia, according to a 24-page article, "A New Look at the Soviet Union," by Jerry Cooke, in the December 2nd issue of *Sports Illustrated.* A universal eight-hour day in the U.S.S.R. leaves people considerable leisure time. ■

FEBRUARY 1958

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
Business Manager, ALFRED H. WILSON

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
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On the Cover

AMERICA'S FAVORITE WINTER SPORT! A check of *1956 Recreation and Park Yearbook* figures shows that more cities, and more individuals, participated in ice skating than in any other outdoor winter activity. Because of this sport's popularity, many communities are now installing artificial ice rinks or experimenting with various types; see p. 50. Photo courtesy Sun Valley News Bureau.

Next Month

In blustery March, thoughts turn toward summer planning. The March issue, therefore, will carry a camping section, as well as materials on other subjects. It will include articles on such topics as evaluating the camp program, church camping, sailing, photography's place in the camp program, and so on. Administrators will not want to miss Chase Hammond's "Fees and Charges for Municipal Parks," and the latest article on open-space encroachment, "Relationship of Highway and Recreation Planning."

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The "Forgotten" Teen-Ager



Does he need correction —or planned recreation?

Ralph J. Andrews

THE FORGOTTEN TEEN-AGER is the clean, quiet, studious one —the young person who is diligently acquiring the precepts of good citizenship, often with inadequate opportunity for this type of learning experience. He may find, also, a disgraceful shortage of good adult examples after which to pattern his efforts. This type of teen-ager is in the vast majority. He has arrived at the age of reason, and is not yet handicapped with the biases and prejudices that he will acquire as he grows older. He is, therefore, more amenable to logic and wise guidance in social behavior. Opportunity to choose such guidance for himself should be offered him in terms of teen-weighted reason and teen-understood values.

This same teen-ager must face and overcome the problems of his own age—and, at the same time, those problems created by the adult in whose world he lives. Since he has very little opportunity to set standards or to formulate rules of operation, it is not surprising that at times he is rebellious or resists the imposition of rules for which he can see no reason and which he was not allowed to assist in formulating. He notes, that under similar circumstances, resistance and rebellion on the part of his elders is approved and even recorded in the history of his country as heroic action. Those of his forebears who would not allow their dignity as men nor their rights as individuals to be presumed upon were responsible for the very illegal Boston Tea Party!

Much too much has already been written about the minority group of teen-agers known as juvenile delinquents. These unhappy youngsters are greater problems to themselves than they are to those who have publicized them so well. When they are helped to become "whole" and erase those failures that have led to their being branded as delinquents, they not only cease to be societal problems but also become of more genuine worth to themselves. This process is aided and facilitated when delinquency-prone teen-agers are led to understand that undesirable societal behavior is an expensive way in which to gain recognition and is, in fact, an admission of inadequacy. No matter how difficult the path, this will be avoided by all who have the fortitude and ability to achieve recognition through society-approved channels.

Good citizenship is success! Less than that is failure in some degree. Since conditions are not the same for everyone, success is a greater personal achievement for one than it is for another. The greater the degree of difficulty overcome, the greater and more lasting is the sense of personal satisfaction and knowledge of earned personal worth. Thus, when this is fully understood, the rewards are even greater to one who was delinquency-prone or classified as a juvenile delinquent.

When the proper perspective can be gained, much of the battle is won. We have not been concerned, often enough, with attitudes. We have been too prone to preach and reproach and too little inclined to minister and to mend. We have been inclined to expend efforts to salvage and recoup rather than to serve and to save.

Progress in the public attitude of intelligent responsibility is noted. We have achieved the "ambulance-providing stage" of the story of the town that had, within its boundaries a dangerous cliff. The city fathers met in solemn conclave and voted funds for an ambulance to stand by at the foot of the cliff so that it could rush to the hospital the unfortunate youngsters who fell off the cliff. Later, a fence was built at the top of the cliff, supervised recreation was provided, and the unneeded ambulance was sold to buy bats and balls and to employ a crafts instructor.

It remains to be seen how many ambulances we will provide before we start building fences through more adequate preventive services. Planned recreation for all ages, but especially for teen-agers, can function as one of these preventive services. In games and sports, music and art, when they are participated in for the satisfaction of creativity (and in the many other areas of planned recreation as well), there is the opportunity to achieve. Out of the success of these activities are formed the habits and attitudes of successful living.

Planned recreation is the opportunity for the more complete life. It makes constructive use of leisure and provides a desirable end to the quest of people which, otherwise, might result in what we call juvenile delinquency and adult crime. Money used for planned recreation helps to reduce society's costs for mental hospitals, alcoholic rehabilitation centers, and correctional institutions. It is money *invested* therefore and not, merely, *expended*. And there is a bonus which, at the "ambulance providing stage," may not be given much weight but which, *sometime*, may be recognized as more important, even, than rehabilitation or correction. It is the savings in normal, productive, happy human resources that wise use of leisure, through planned recreation, can help bring. ■

MR. ANDREWS *is director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina.*



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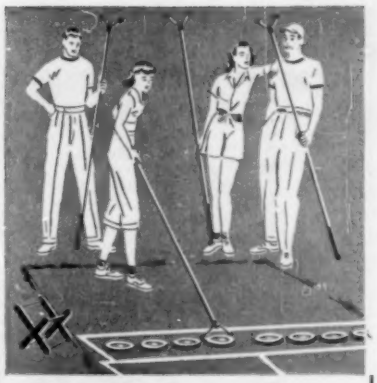
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Letters

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—The Editors.

Encroachment

Sirs:

I read Walter Blucher's editorial ("Let's Save Our Recreation Lands," RECREATION, June 1957), with great interest. Miss Donaldson's forceful article ("The Loss of Local Park Lands to Highway Planning") brings into dramatic relief the problem of highways versus parks, and I will be glad to see that it is brought to the attention of our editorial people.

With my personal congratulation for your excellent and serious treatment of this important aspect of our American life.

ANDREW HEISKELL, Life *Magazine, Rockefeller Center, New York 20.*

Let's Get Together

Sirs:

The November issue of RECREATION contained two stimulating articles. Harold Williams, in "An Outsider Looks at Recreation," challenged recreation practitioners to "get together on a realistic and up-to-date statement on the aims of the recreation movement." Robert D. Carpenter, in "Regional Recreation Perspectives," agrees. He believes, "Recreation needs a new and expanded philosophy," and states that "the thirty-four-year-old standards of NRA should be revised, consistent with recreation requirements of a future way of life that is rapidly overtaking us." Both writers are outside the recreation profession. Each makes a strong case that cannot be ignored by the profession.

The recreation movement is in somewhat the same position as that of our country in regard to the intercontinental missile race. We must move fast if we are going to move at all.

Both Williams and Carpenter did more than tell us what we need. They gave us good, solid reasons, some excellent directions and suggestions on how to *do* it. Let's *do* get together under the leadership of NRA and work on it.

ARTHUR E. TODD, *Chief, Recreation Branch, Hq. United States Air Forces in Europe, APO 633, New York.*

Letter to Hal

Dear Hal [Williams]:

You know I thought that old myth about the ostrich sticking his head in the sand, under the impression that he was hiding, while his behind stood up like the Matterhorn on the horizon, was dead and buried. It was the first thing I thought of when I saw the title of

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your top-flight article, "An Outsider Looks at Recreation," in the November issue of RECREATION. If ever two men are high priests of the Sanhedrin in recreational creative thinking, it's you and that guy, (Sherwood) Gates ("The 'Why' of Recreation," RECREATION, February 1957).

It was such a joy to have expressed better than I could do it, things which I know many of our (NRA) district representatives, including myself, have been hammering at recreation executives for many years. I particularly liked your "Do we not have a right to expect. . . ?" (and, of course, the answer is a vehement "yes") and the call for new appraisals. . . . I like your hair-shirt guy. I have known a few, most of them women though, who were alert and sensitive to the exciting potentials in the redevelopment of recreation. Please write some more challenges. Lord knows, we need them!

J. W. FAUST, *NRA District Representative (retired).*

Correspondence Club

Sirs:

In keeping with our belief that recreation must be more than handing a child a bat and a ball, we are including, as a part of our program, a correspondence club with youngsters of other parts of the world, both here and abroad.

We feel that, with recreation as a common meeting ground, youngsters of all races and backgrounds can reach a level of understanding that would be virtually impossible on any other basis. Such a club can perhaps do its small part in helping these young people to comprehend and appreciate a larger part of the world which they will inherit.

We would very much appreciate it if you would send us addresses of recreation agencies in foreign countries and other parts of our own country. It would also be most helpful if you would publish an announcement in your national magazine. We will then contact those agencies and try to set up an exchange of correspondence. The letters will come to our district office and will be opened at the regular meeting.

The club will be supervised by Marjorie Stoddard, a member of our staff, and all further correspondence should be addressed to her.

DANIEL R. FURMAN, *District Superintendent, Downey Park, Recreation & Parkway District, Downey, California.*

Hospital Recreation

Sirs:

I find the newsletter (NRA Associate Membership Letter) most informative. However, I find that very little space in newsletter or in the magazine RECREATION for hospital recreation.

There are so few of us in Florida and removed from district workshops, it would be helpful to have more suggestions from hospital recreation programs.

MRS. HARRIETT PARKER JOHNSON, *NRA Associate Member, 1709 Pasadenda Drive, Dunedin, Florida.*

• We would like it if more hospital recreation workers would subscribe to RECREATION so that we might be able to carry more pages and thus have space for additional material! Actually, we have been carrying more and more material of interest to this group. See "Recreation, Medicine and the Humanities" and "Hospital Capsules" in the December, 1957 issue of RECREATION, "New Vistas in Recreation for Patients" and "Rhythm Groups in Rehabilitation" in the September, 1957 issue.—Ed.

Sincere Appreciation

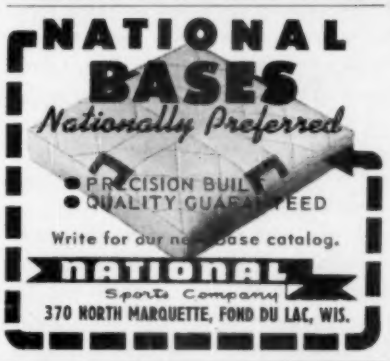
Dear Mr. Prendergast:

We were most pleased that you were able to be on the program of the American Municipal Association's annual Congress in San Francisco (December, 1957). You did a magnificent job of keynoting the recreational and cultural responsibilities of cities. Your provocative and stimulating address was exceptionally well received. . . .

PATRICK HEALY, JR., *Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Washington 6, D. C.*











Recreation or Tortillas?

This is almost an either/or situation, in Mexico. . . .

Lawrence L. Suhm

THE LITTLE village of Opopeo, Mexico, has a population somewhere between three and four thousand persons; and there, we are trying to introduce a program of recreation. This is part of a UNESCO project to help raise the living standards of people in underdeveloped rural areas.

Census takers are discouraged by the dogs, which almost outnumber the citizens here and by the lies of the many people trying to keep their children out of school so that they can work. Over ninety per cent of the inhabitants are illiterate. The school enrollment is less than fifty per cent of the school-age children. There are neither classrooms nor teachers for the rest, and classes extend only through the sixth grade.

The average worker's wage is about sixty American cents per day. The people work their tiny farms in this mountain village with a team of oxen and a wooden plow, not knowing how to improve their poor methods nor having the means to do so, even if they knew. The farmers raise almost nothing but corn here and are afraid to experiment with new crops because a failure would bring even more miserable conditions to already difficult lives.

Where does recreation fit into such a setting? Why does UNESCO concern itself with bringing recreation to these people who seem to have much more immediate needs? It is indeed a credit to the planners of these UNESCO projects that, alongside of rural economy, health, home life, and general culture, they have placed recreation as one of the basic elements of fundamental education. Fundamental education, very briefly, is that kind of education which seeks to impart improved basic living techniques to people in underdeveloped areas, to raise their standard of living.

In spite of the people's glaring physical needs in these underdeveloped areas, recreation is not considered here, primarily, for its mental and physical therapy values, its role as an educational or economic tool, or any of its other many by-products. It is considered first as recreation in the sense of being voluntary, engaged in during leisure time, and producing pleasure. It is recognized that these elements must be maintained and jealously protected in order to preserve the special quality that is recreation, and which is so important to human living.

But just how important can recreation really be to the person who must get up at dawn to work his fields and who arrives at his house at sunset to find just a few tortillas and beans for supper? When he goes to bed he sleeps on a straw mat on a dirt floor and in his clothes to keep warm. He stays close to the hearth consisting of three bricks on the floor. Most of his children have no shoes; some run literally naked in the streets. When they get sick, he does his best to cure them with local herbs or patent medicines. The advice of the doctor and his expensive medicines might cost a month's earnings. He would like to learn to read or, at least, sign his name but in the evenings he is too tired from his work to be able to concentrate in the literacy classes. Again, where does recreation fit into this average citizen's life?

The following examples might serve to answer this question. In Opopeo, many of the streets are impassable, even with an oxcart—but the town has an asphalt basketball court. There is a great lack of classroom space in the school but the citizens are building a social center. The captain of one of the soccer teams told me his shirt was worn out and he had no money to buy another while, just the week before, his team had been discussing how to buy soccer uniforms. The town dancers generally dress very poorly, but their dance costumes are of rich material and elaborately decorated. There is a lack of water for the flower garden in front of the school.

Recreation does, then, seem to be important to these people, sometimes to the exclusion of common sense. To the casual observer, these are simply examples of misplaced values. On closer examination, however, one might see that these people are striving, in their own way, to bring a little beauty, enjoyment, and pleasure into otherwise barren and difficult lives. To the person trained in recreation and assigned the task of helping people to raise their living standards, the foregoing examples have interesting implications. They indicate the possibilities of directing the natural recreation interests of these people to help the total life of the individual and the community.*

MR. SUHM *is now working on his master's at the University of Wisconsin, having completed his UNESCO project.*

* A similar development is under way in India. See "Social Education in India," RECREATION, October 1956, p. 373.



Basketball in Opopeo—these players bring pleasure to barren lives.

Recreation literature contains countless illustrations of the values and uses of recreation techniques and activities in human welfare. We have used many of these and perhaps invented some new ones. A few examples might give a small idea of the role of recreation in a program of fundamental education. In an adaptation of the play, *Romeo and Juliet*, in one of the villages, simple lessons on hygiene, poultry raising, literacy, and thriftiness were given. Over three hundred spectators thoroughly enjoyed the famous play while painlessly learning. A lecture on any one of these subjects would not have drawn a dozen people. A simple hand-puppet play can produce the same effects. Puppet theater is used extensively here, because it can be done inexpensively and simply.

Recently a simple adaptation of the popular game Scrabble was introduced to the Opopeo literacy classes. We painted the letters on bottle caps and used checkerboards in place of the more complicated type. Where ordinary classroom techniques would not awaken interest, such a game can be the necessary stimulus. Another technique in literacy teaching we are using is to write the words of a well-known song on the blackboard and then conduct group singing. This is basically recreation, but it also helps people learn to read.

The introduction of square dancing to a group of school children in the village of Casas Blancas taught coordination and rhythm but a full hour was needed just teaching the group how to skip. Other dance classes have helped to eliminate a profound self-consciousness and timidity, common to these people.

Our social center room for the children was plagued by thefts of marbles, dice, paints, brushes, and other small items until we had the members elect, for the first time in their lives, their own officers and set a certain sum for monthly dues to pay for the supplies and equipment. From this start, the children formed a club, named it, wrote a constitution, and named a committee of vigilance. There are no more thefts; the children are making their own marbles out of clay for the Chinese checkers; certain members are assigned to sweep the room each day; and the club is almost completely run by the children. These children consequently learn democratic values from their play experiences.

Recreation can also do much to alleviate the tremendous economic problems constantly present in these underdeveloped communities. The women of Opopeo have always done a great deal of knitting, crocheting, and needlework in their free hours. Markets have now been found for these products to supplement the family income. Proceeds from fund-raising bazaars have bought medicines for the health centers, books for the libraries, equipment for sports programs, and many other essential items.

For many years, Opopeo and its little neighboring village of Casas Blancas have been feuding over land rights. Not too many years ago, there were open-war gun battles in the streets. Recreation has helped largely to break down the barriers by introducing volleyball tournaments and soccer games between the two towns. There were not enough musicians in either town to form an orchestra, so they combined their talent. The two villages combined forces again to compete in the state soccer tournament; and now, for the first time, they have formed a joint committee to bring water to the two rival villages.

These few cases can perhaps give a small idea of the kind of role that recreation might play in the development of a rural community. There are certainly other areas in which recreation can be a vital factor in improving underdeveloped communities. Our failures are always more numerous than our successes, in the work of fundamental education. We are still experimenting with some things; others we have not even thought of as yet.

When one considers the thousands of Opopeos there are in the world, the task of helping these people to find a decent standard of living seems hopeless. However, if one can make a man laugh and smile in the face of hunger, or see him enjoy a game of volleyball when there is no hope of seeing anything at home on the dinner table, or watch a child dancing and forgetting how it hurts not to wear shoes, or hear the young people singing in the rain at night, on a street corner, unmindful of the cold discomfort, then you know that it is worth the effort. ■

Brotherhood Week
February 16-23



Air photo of Bahia Mar shows excellent mooring space and accommodations. Note its closeness to ocean (lower right).



This shot, of ice being hauled to the boats, gives closeup of dock facilities. Laundry and groceries are also delivered.

Bahia-Mar-a Marina

Communities considering the construction of a marina can learn much from those that are established.

AT THE PRESENT time, marinas under construction or in the planning stage represent fifty million dollars in public or private funds. The investment of these vast funds is based on the conviction that pleasure boating, like the family car, is firmly established as a "way of life for the American family," as a form of family recreation.

United States Coast Guard statistics, released for the first quarter of 1957, indicate a national increase of over 401,000 registered boats. This alone justifies the need for dockage, storage, and repair facilities. A facility combining these services is a *marina*—and the more complete, the more diversified its services, the greater its popularity.

Delegates to the 1957 Recreation Congress were able to inspect the new modern marina in Long Beach, California. Delegates to the 1958 Congress in Atlantic City, New Jersey, will see its recently dedicated marina, to be completed by 1960.*

Fort Lauderdale, Florida, for instance, has one of the largest, most elegant boat marinas in the world. Built at a cost of $2,500,000, and accommodating over four hundred boats of all sizes and types, it is operated under the direct supervision of the city parks and recreation department.

At Bahia Mar, the city strives to provide a good cross section of services. These include telephones and a post office for communication, rent-a-car and bus service for transportation, a weather station as a navigation aid, a food store and two restaurants, a barber shop, beauty salon, and other shops—in a shopping area surrounded by docks. A complete marine hardware store, a service dock for oil, gas, and ice, and a fully equipped repair yard, for major and maintenance work, have been installed to service the boats.

Twenty-seven acres of partially submerged land were the basis for the designing and planning of Bahia Mar. One-third was bulkheaded and filled, and two-thirds dredged to provide ten feet of water at all docks. Regardless of available land, the proportion of a one-third service area and two-thirds leisure or private area seems most practical. In this two-thirds area, there are three and two-fifths miles of concrete docks to accommodate 450 boats.

The marina is governed by a code of ordinances for good business operation, and all employees take great pride in maintaining good public relations with the yachtsmen. With its over-all operation coming under the supervision of the department of parks and recreation, the marina staff works closely with the recreation division. Biweekly golf tournaments and get-togethers are held at the Fort Lauderdale Country Club—also under the jurisdiction of the parks and recreation board. Each Thursday afternoon a card party, for women only, is held at the city's main recreation building. Women, in particular, like to get off the boats for a while, having had enough of the cramped quarters aboard.

Free movies are provided for all every Tuesday evening; this has been one of the most popular features of the past winter season. Another popular feature is the shipwreck party held at the peak of the season. Dancing and games are planned; prizes for the best costumes attract old and young alike.

During the summer months about one hundred boats are moored. Swimming and diving classes are held at the municipal pool for the children aboard. Wednesday and Friday evenings are reserved for the parents, who like to take a cool dip before retiring. Recreation

* See "Nautical Elbow Room," RECREATION, November 1957, p. 323 and also "The Modern Marina," RECREATION, February 1956, p. 80.



Weather and traffic-control tower has meteorology instruments and short-wave radio, directs boats, issues storm warnings.



Annual shipwreck party is a recreation event for owners and crews. The social activities help bring boats to the marina.

plays an important part in the over-all operation of Bahia Mar and is a *must* in planning a marina.

When speaking of recreation you cannot forget the captains and crews. At Bahia Mar, they have their own organization, known as the Bahia Mar Marine Association. A set of bylaws is enforced by its over eight hundred members. The top floor of the main recreation building serves as their combination meeting place, lounge, and private club. Attendance is limited to members only, and, during the season, their dances and parties are second to none.

During the 1949-50 opening season, 670 yachts paid dockage at Bahia Mar. Since then there has been a ten per cent annual increase; and during the past year fifteen hundred were logged in.

Commercial boats number thirty-three and include an excellent charter-boat fleet of twenty-six, plus seven sightseeing passenger boats. During the season — December, January, February, March, and April—a conservative count indicates about eight hundred people living aboard their boats.

It has been demonstrated that a well-planned and operated marina will enhance surrounding land values, and millions have been spent on acreage adjoining Bahia Mar. A marina also has a definite impact on the economy of a municipality, what with employment of personnel and revenue to the city through dockage, visitors, and so on.

A facility with gross earnings of $412,000, with an operating cost exclusive of bond indebtedness of $250,000, in association with lessees doing a two-million-dollar annual business, is big business. Two new commercial marinas are opening in Fort Lauderdale this winter. Boating and yachting today do not belong to only the retired few or the occasional "old salt."

Bahia Mar has encouraged waterfront living, increased property values, and attracted boat-minded citizens. According to Coast Guard estimates, over five thousand registered boats are located in that area during the season. Approximately nine hundred and fifty people are employed in the boatyards. The economic value placed on yachtsmen using that facility is estimated at $3,500,000 annually. Bahia Mar is proof that a marina is sound recreation—and sound business. ■

Are Hot Rods Really "Hot"?

At the last NRA New England Recreation Conference, law enforcement agencies gave their opinions on drag races, hot rods, "squirrels," organized and unorganized hot rods. Bernard Thompson, chief of police of Rockland,* Maine, and John DeWinter, director of traffic safety, Maine State Police, served on a discussion panel.

The Maine State Police will not encourage hot-rod clubs, but once such a club is formed will assist it in any possible way. Mr. DeWinter's department makes films available, and men on his staff meet with groups upon request to discuss the rules governing highway safety and all its ramifications. Mr. Thompson, in his capacity as a community law enforcement official, has assisted hot-rod groups in many ways, but does not encourage their formation.

Both officials felt it important to distinguish well-organized hot-rod clubs from those whose main interests are speed and races only. Such groups are called "squirrels" and give legitimate, well-organized, and conscientious clubs an unfavorable name. Neither man felt that disguising the name "hot rod" was a good idea. Hot-rod clubs must gain their reputation for good or bad by using the accepted nomenclature.

The officials were not against drag races if they are held in designated areas and under responsible leadership.

It was pointed out that the ingrained American love of speed in our young people must be recognized, and assistance given them, wherever and whenever possible, so that it can become an attribute rather than a menace. ■

* See p. 57 for Rockland "hot-rod" story.

Public Relations
Through Slide Narrations



R. H. Abernethy

How to Prepare and Use Your Story

THE PUBLIC generally accepts recreation, religion, and education as worth while and essential to good living. But the facts illustrating the philosophy of the recreation profession are least known among the three. A public relations program revealing the purpose of this vast field is desperately needed. Until a national and/or state fountainhead is established, each of us must accept our share.

Speak it! Live it, broadcast it—not for professional advancement, not for personal gain, but for the welfare of people. The basic purpose of your life, as a recreation worker, is helping your fellow man find richness in living from refreshing, leisure-time activities. Recreation administrators are constantly called upon to speak about their profession.

There is a way to improve, to say everything exactly as you want to say it; that is, using "slide narrations." If a picture is worth ten thousand words, a picture, with words and music, should be worth considerably more. Though the idea is not new, tape-recorded slide narrations have proved an excellent form of presentation.

Here in Oxnard we are making a series of stories. Thus far, we have made three: "The City Story," describing the importance of planning ahead and illustrating civic progress; "The USO Story," pointing out the value of the USO to servicemen and the community; and the "Story of Parks and Recreation." The last is designed to illustrate the complex and diversified picture of recreation. It covers the philosophy of the profession, its basic purposes, methods, processes, and intended results. Its purpose is to create a community awareness for, and recognition of, the importance of recreation as part of civic government. The next production, now being assembled, will be a training story for recreation leaders, park department crew, and other staff members showing how-to, how-not-to, and why.

In preparing such a story, the script is written as a brief colorful description of the picture. A picture should not remain on the screen for more than thirty seconds. The automatic slide pack holds thirty-six pictures. With greeting and introduction the total program should last about fifteen or twenty minutes.

The pictures, 35mm colored slides, are selected to fit into the narration or vice versa. You may already have some shots that fit the script and can be used; others are taken for specific placement in the narration. Avoid using pictures you like just because they are pretty. They should be interesting, fit the story, and be action shots, if possible. For example, if the narration describes a handcraft program, a close-up of two or three children busily working on a project is better than a shot of the group holding the finished products.

Assuming that you have written the script, have all of pictures, and are now ready to put your narration on tape; the next stop is the selection of the correct background music to fit the various production themes. The program music should open with a lively fanfare and then, with reduced volume, lead into the first picture. When the narration starts the music should be barely audible. When the narration stops and the next picture appears the volume is raised momentarily, until narration begins again.

Producing the tape requires a little practice, but a tape recorder, a high-fidelity phonograph, some good records, and a quiet room—where outside noises, such as telephone bells, auto horns, and conversation, will not interfere—are all that is necessary. Make yourself comfortable and arrange your equipment so that everything is within reach without stretching or getting up. The microphone should be placed near the narrator so that it will pick up either music or voice without being moved. Speak in a softly modulated voice, avoiding a monotonous singsong.

If you are playing the role of technician as well as narrator, the hi-fi records and tape recorder should be within easy reach so that records can be changed and volume controls and switches can be quickly manipulated. Your script should be placed where you can read it easily and can turn pages without rustling them. (Use a soft-texture paper.) It is best to have a good technician and narrator working with you or, if you are the producer type, you will need both. However, it is exciting to put on a one-man show.

Some of the technical refinements can only be acquired through experience: stopping and starting the tape between sequences so that there are no gaps or switch noises on the tape; adjusting volume to maintain music and voice modulation at a constant level throughout, so there are no sharp highs and lows as the themes change; making erasures when the inevitable mistakes occur; and splicing in corrections.

Now, assuming you have completed your program and have practiced running through it so that you will know when

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MR. ABERNETHY *is superintendent of parks and recreation in Oxnard, California.*

to snap in each slide as the narration progresses, you are ready to present your baby to the public. It is a real thrill to sit back with the rest of the audience, turn on the switches and enjoy the program without saying a word. Your speech is illustrated with beautiful colored slides; you have background music by some of the best orchestras in the country; and your story is put over, point by point, rising to a climax without one referral to notes! You'll be nervous, but you will know that everything is going to be all right. The uses of this technique are practically unlimited.

Segment of the Recreation Story

SLIDE 1: George Hjelte, LP Music: Cinerama Section #3.
M.C.: This is the story of community recreation. It is dedicated to George Hjelte, general manager of the Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Department, whose inspiration, wisdom, and guidance have immeasurably influenced the advancement of the recreation profession.
Music: Opening continues—
SLIDE 2: Storyteller with group of children.
M.C.: Make yourself comfortable and listen as the story of the parks and recreation department describes the philosophy of the profession, its purpose, why it is an important part of civic government, and how it contributes to the enrichment of community life.
Music: Opening continues—
SLIDE 3: Array of playground equipment.
M.C.: Of all divisions of city government, the parks and recreation department is confronted with a staggering number of diversified functions. Here you see an array of playground equipment. Bats, tennis and badminton racquets, bases, nets, balls of all descriptions, craft tools and supplies, games, face masks and chest protectors, paddles for table tennis, mallets for croquet, horseshoes, and what not. They illustrate only a small segment of the vast amount of supplies needed in meeting the spare-time needs of all people.
Music: Opening continues—
SLIDE 4: Leader with group of boys.
M.C.: The most important commodity, the motivating force behind the entire process of recreation, is leadership—for without people who understand and believe in the philosophy of recreation, it would be impossible to undertake even one phase of the program. They are the pilots who carry out the mission. Recreation, dedicated to people, is completely dependent upon the help of dedicated people.
Music: *The Halls of the Mountain King*—45 RPM—Section #2—
SLIDE 5: Crap Shooting—Smoking—Delinquent youths.
M.C.: It is often fancied that the recreation program is a hocus-pocus cure-all for delinquency. The picture you see is posed but the action is typical of an alarming number of youths. This and more—for those who work with youths are, from time to time, exposed to cases of far more shocking nature. Recreation, wholesome activity, is frowned upon by true delinquents for, though they know the laws of society, they find recognition through rebellion and seek attention by opposing the normal standards of society, and so on. . . .

* * * *

At present we are using an inexpensive camera, a projector and simple manual-slide-changer-pack and a Webster-Chicago Tape Recorder. The hi-fi set is homemade, but good, and our record collection includes *The King and I*, the theme music of *Victory at Sea, Medic, Dragnet,* and many collections of top-name orchestras, such as Mantovani, westerns, and some special sound effects. Occasionally music is taken from FM-radio programs but this requires two tape recorders.

It is better to start with what you have and gradually acquire equipment and develop techniques. In the meantime, perhaps burning a little midnight oil may provide a satisfying and rewarding bit of recreation for a recreation director, if he enjoys such puttering. ■

"Out of personal integrity and a striving toward objectivity, there must come the ability to work well and successfully with others—the kind of ability that springs from an understanding of varying points of view, a respect for the opinions of others, and facility at finding a common meeting ground in helping management to deal with public opinion."

—From an address by DONALD K. DAVID, Dean, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at opening session of the Public Relations Society of America, Sixth Annual Conference, Detroit, Michigan, November 17, 1953.

Superior By Every Comparison!

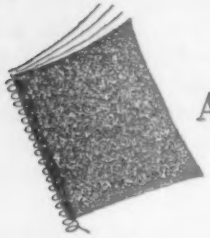


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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

New Appointment



Dr. Sal Prezioso, Scarsdale, New York, superintendent of recreation for Westchester County, has been appointed chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of the National Recreation Association. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, made the formal announcement on January 13, at the Association's headquarters in New York.

Dr. Prezioso succeeds Dr. Paul Douglass, of Granville, New York, who served as chairman for six years and who will continue as consultant and adviser.

Sal Prezioso has held his present position in Westchester County since September, 1955. Formerly he was superintendent of recreation in Scarsdale, served as a Navy lieutenant in World War II, and was director of recreation and employees' activities for Rockefeller Center, Incorporated. He holds a master of arts degree from New York University and doctor of education from Columbia University. He is a past president of the New York State Recreation Society, and the New York Industrial Recreation Directors Association, a member of several national committees of the American Recreation Society, including the Personnel Standards Committee, and other National Recreation Association Committees.

Grace Walker Returns

Grace Walker, well-known drama specialist of the National Recreation Association, recently returned from four months in the Netherlands. There she conducted courses in creative drama for leaders in recreation and youth organizations and gave lectures and lecture recitals on the cultural activities of America in colleges, professional schools, and the famous folk high schools of adult education. Miss Walker's trip was sponsored by the U. S. State Department upon the invitation of Mrs. Hendrika Boersma-Smit, organizer of youth activities for "Hervermde Jeugdraad" of the Dutch Reformed Church — tendered to Miss Walker through the International Recreation Association.

Delegates to the 1956 International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia will remember Mrs. Boersma-Smit with pleasure. She visited many recreation departments while in this country and spent some time in New York City. She was most enthusiastic about recreation in this part of the world and was especially interested in Miss Walker's presentations of the creative aspects of recreation.

Behind the Red Ball

Researchers of the New York City Park Department have tracked down the origin of the red ball used to signal that ponds are ready for skating.

According to Meyer Berger, columnist in *The New York Times,* the researchers say, "The inspiration came in 1862 in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. It seems that when the ice was ready that year officials looked around for some public signal to announce conditions safe for skaters. They sighted a tall pole on a hill at the north end of the park, and lying on the ground near by were some red sighting disks . . . used by surveyors on a job there. . . . Now, instead of a fixed disk, they use the red ball on a white flag because it's simpler to lower and hoist a flag than it is to shinny up a pole. . . ."

California Recreation Plan

A guiding committee composed of the heads of California state departments recently named Elmer Aldrich, former supervisor of conservation of the California Division of Beaches and Parks in Sacramento, as executive officer for the purpose of studying all of California's outdoor recreation problems as authorized in the 1957 session of the state legislature. DeWitt Nelson, director of the California Department of Natural Resources, is chairman of the guiding committee for the three-year study, to be known as the "Committee for the Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Act." The study will:

- Make an inventory of all outdoor recreation facilities, including private ones and those administered by federal state, regional, and local agencies.
- Make a determination of the present needs and estimates for the foreseeable future. Such estimates will be made on population projections and the rapid trends toward outdoor recreation.
- Recommend to the legislature an integrated plan to guide legislation in the development of outdoor recreation facilities throughout the state.

Reimbursed by Highway

The Columbus, Ohio, Recreation Department will be reimbursed for land which is to be used as part of an expressway system, just as individual property owners are. A number of Columbus baseball diamonds will be lost because of the building of the new system.

The International Scene

A. W. B. van Baars, one of the Netherlands members of the 1956 Cooperative Community Exchange Project, has written an article in the September 1957 *IULA Quarterly* (published by the International Union of Local Authorities in the Netherlands) about "Municipal Government and Recreation in America."

Since recreation facilities are usually a responsibility of municipal government, Mr. van Baars feels this fact in itself provides an impetus toward recreation. Previously ignored groups, such as senior citizens, are becoming more active and, generally, all age groups are participating in greater numbers and increasing enthusiasm. He says: "This aspect of the social life will also become of greater interest in Europe in the very near future. Town planning executed in relation to the recreation of the citizens constitutes the foundations that must now be laid."

The author is secretary of the Catholic Youth Council of the Netherlands. For further reading he suggests the three standard works by George D. Butler, NRA director of research: *Introduction to Community Recreation; Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation;* and *Recreation Areas; Their Design and Equipment.*

University-City Program

Columbia University and the New York City Department of Parks joined forces to combat juvenile delinquency in the city's South Harlem-Morningside Heights area with a baseball-softball program in which over a thousand youngsters and teen-agers took part this past summer, the first season of operation.

The program was conducted at the $200,000 athletic field and field house completed last spring by Columbia. It is called the Columbia-Community Athletic Field and is maintained by the city department of parks.

"Sizzling Sixties"

Sixty-five is usually the end of the job line for the working man, except for some outstanding instances. But this sad waste of manpower is not the story at the Panther Company of Fort Worth, Texas: It *encourages* applications of men past sixty.* A. B. Canning, company president, prefers men between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five, finding them more serious, much less interested in elusive get-rich-quick schemes, and also more productive than younger men. However, the man must, of course, have sales ability, business judgment, and the desire to remain active.

One of the world's largest manufacturers of a cold-process asphalt roofing compound and other industrial products, Panther operates in all forty-eight states and in sixty-seven foreign countries. There are 290 men between sixty and eighty on its rolls. This age group is known as the "Sizzling Sixty" club.

Men in their fifties and sixties, wishing to apply, may write Mr. Canning, The Panther Company, P. O. Box 711, Fort Worth, Texas.

* For further information on senior citizen activities see "Services for Seniors," p. 48.

Did I Make It?



These men are playing bocce at the North Italian Recreation Center in Brooklyn, New York. Once the ancient sport of warrior athletes, bocce is now the recreation (and passion!) of middle-age men of Italian ancestry.

More than half the fun of bocce lies in the theatrically voluble comments on the path, speed, and probable outcome of the toss. After the ball has reached its destination, close to or far from the jack, the player inquires "Fatto?" (Did I make it?)

Bocce, pronounced either *bahchee* or *bocha*, is a variant on bowling and had its origins in ancient Greece. In New York City, courts are maintained by many private recreation clubs, the department of parks, which has sixty-six scattered throughout the city, and others.

Rules may be obtained from the Bocce League of America, 322 North Gross Street, Philadelphia.

India on Wheels

India now boasts nine public roller skating rinks, according to *Skating News*. This marks a rapid advance of the sport in that country since India has only recently acknowledged roller skating as recreation for the general public. During the early 1940's, when American allied military personnel were stationed throughout India, there were temporary roller rinks constructed for soldiers' enjoyment, but there were no facilities for Indians. Now Delhi, Simla, Mussorie, Naini Tal and Darjeeling boast rinks.

Importance of Open Space

A symposium on how to acquire and maintain open space was recently held when *Fortune* and the *Architectural Forum* brought together a group of nineteen experts for a two-day conference on "urban sprawl." Participants included consultants in planning, members of national and regional planning groups, experts in law, architecture, conservation, and—recreation. Joseph Prendergast of the National Recreation Association represented the latter.

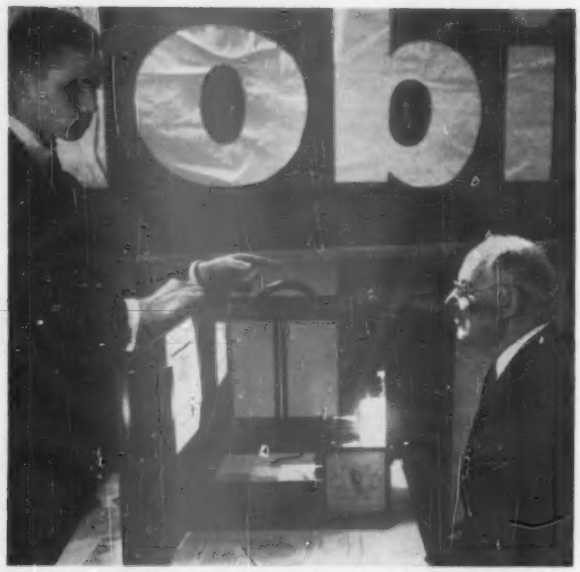
Major findings of this meeting are presented in an article, "Urban Sprawl," by William H. Whyte, Jr., in the January 1958 issue of *Fortune*. The importance of the provision of open spaces for school and park sites is stressed throughout, and following up on the idea that this may sound too advanced, Mr. Whyte quotes the fifth chapter of *Isaiah*, written some twenty-six hundred years ago: "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place that they may be placed alone midst of the earth!"

In Memoriam

DR. EUGENE L. SWAN, psychiatrist and authority on boys' camping, died in Boston in December. He was eighty-two.

Dr. Swan was a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, an editor of the first book on boys' camping, *Harper's Book of Camping and Scouting*, published in 1909. He himself was owner and director of Pine Island Camp, in Belgrade Lakes, Maine, one of the oldest private boys' camps in the United States. The camp is now directed by Eugene L. Swan, Jr., author of "What Are Today's Campers Missing?" RECREATION, March, 1957. ■

Services for Seniors



The Socony Mobil Company tested senior citizens to determine their ability to drive a car. Five perception tests were given. Results? Not one of those tested was deemed an unfit driver!

TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, we can look forward to a longer, more active life. The future, then, holds the promise of increasing numbers of senior citizens, those men and women over sixty-five. Already there is at least one senior citizen in every family! Westchester County, New York, has over sixty thousand residents aged sixty and over. The county recreation commission is, therefore, vitally interested in this group and its problems.

Last May, the commission filled the sports arena of its County Center, in the heart of White Plains, with a large-scale Senior-ama, with displays of "anything and everything" of interest to the golden agers and their families. For three days over seventy-five hundred residents viewed decorated booths and demonstrations given by many industries, recreation, health, welfare, education, private, and public agencies.

Governor Harriman had designated May as Senior Citizen Month, and, with this as an inspiration, Mrs. Selma Brody, the commission's supervisor of senior citizen activities, began to assemble a total of fifty-two exhibits, an original musical show by the seniors, a fashion parade of half-sized styles, and a "Conference on the Aging," presented by the National Council of Jewish Women in cooperation with the Westchester County Council of Social Agencies and the county recreation commission. The conference featured round-table discusssions and practical workshops headed by the Honorable James D. Hopkins, county executive, Dr. William A. Brumfield, Jr., health commissioner, Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, superintendent of recreation, and R. Eugene Curry, chairman of the Citizens Committee on the Aging.

Westchester County offers senior citizens an active year-round program. Here, hospital patients arrive at the County Center to present their own original musical revue during an institute conducted by the county's recreation commission last winter.





Weaving techniques are demonstrated by Charlotte Kizer, county supervisor of arts and crafts, as one of the many activities and interests that can develop into hobbies for seniors.

Senior Citizen Month acts as springboard for excellent county program.

Among the contributors to the Senior-ama, and through it to the field of aging, were American Airlines, with facts about climatic conditions for retirement living, residence in areas where the American dollar stretches to normal size, healthful living areas for those with chronic illnesses, and general travel information for the exciting use of leisure hours. The Sonotone Corporation demonstrated to the senior citizen audience its many services for the hard-of-hearing, and, in a "drawing," awarded to one of the visitors a much-needed hearing aid. The Westchester County Nursing Home Association illustrated its many facilities, rates, and programs. There were many exhibits put on by hobby manufacturers offering hundreds of suggested creative crafts for leisure fun. The Socony Mobil Oil Company offered free driving-aptitude tests for the oldsters, and many leading industries, such as Consolidated Edison, Union Carbide and Carbon, and the Bell Telephone Company, took booths to assist the project financially, as well as show how they, too, were "improving with age."

The Westchester County Department of Health offered free tests for tuberculosis, diabetes, and glaucoma and, as a result, a sizable number of guests discovered important facts about their health. Every home for the aged told its story, as did the numerous family service groups, the county home, the department of welfare, the adult education association, the public libraries, and the religious organizations and services for the aged blind. Through the New York State Employment Service, many seniors filled out applications for part-time employment. In other booths, such things as nutrition and special diets for specific illnesses were considered; and the more than twenty-seven active senior canteens of the county exhibited their craftwork. The county recreation commission maintained a booth with pictures and demonstrations of their many programs and services related to aging problems.

On the show's opening night, members of twelve golden age clubs of the county took the stage of the Little Theatre of the County Center for their original musical, *Old Faces of 1957*, playing to standing room only. The next afternoon, a half-sized fashion show was staged by a leading store, with models ranging in age from sixty-eight to eighty-nine. Visitors to these included New York City senior canteens and several Connecticut organizations.

The commission's program is comparatively new, but it is slated as an "annual," with unlimited possibilities for excellent public relations and publicity. One result of last year's undertaking was that almost overnight—after the show closed—Westchester's increased awareness of the growing problem of providing services for this age group was illustrated by the number of volunteers who popped up in all areas of the county—one generation's desire to help another.



Grandma is given a little "glamour" by a Beauty City expert at a booth devoted to hair styling, make-up, and modern hints on good grooming. There was also a senior style show.

This three-day show is only a small segment of the county recreation commission's program. Mrs. Brody will continue to plan off-season camping programs, holiday dances, hobby and craft shows, leaders' workshops, and month-by-month supervision and guidance for the active canteens, and to stimulate the growth of more activity in those areas where it is most sorely needed.

"Proving that life is worth living at any age has been a most stimulating field of endeavor for the members of our staff," stated Dr. Prezioso at the main conference for the aging, "and we readily accept the challenge to inspire these seniors with young-in-heart programs and services in the future." ■

In the midst of the Senior-ama exhibits, Salvation Army representatives arranged an informal "living room," a much-needed and appreciated haven for rest and refreshments.





On dedication night, the new ice rink is viewed by those persons and organization representatives immediately concerned with its development.

Brookfield, Illinois, experiments with a new type of skating rink . . .

William H. Radke

Ice Skating on Plastic

Until last year the recreation department in Brookfield, Illinois, had to decline requests for an outdoor ice skating area because the fluctuating winter temperatures were too erratic to have ice at a reasonable cost. Plastic fabricators, however, have come up with a sheeting that will retain water during thaw periods. By using this Brookfield enjoyed thirty-two days of skating during last winter between December 21 and February 20. The Brookfield Junior Women's Club made a determined effort to assist in this project, both financially and by arranging for outside assistance.

Installation costs could be said to include $725 for plastic, obtained below market cost; $75 each for six floodlights, which actually were donated, as was the electric wiring estimated at $175 for the job. The Women's Club, through its ice-skating committee, raised $300, which it turned over to the recreation board toward expenses of operation, and it also made arrangements for the installation of a light pole, electric wiring, and floodlights.

All wiring and equipment were donated by the Pinner Electric Company, the floodlights were donated by the Reynolds Metals Company and the telephone company was instrumental in the pole placement. The ground was prepared for skating use and rolled by Speidel Asphalt Company at no charge. A berm was built around the area by village crews. The recreation board approved the purchase of the plastic liner, a single piece of plastic, .006 mils in thickness, to cover the entire area. This was delivered and installed with the help of the public works department, fire department, and the Brookfield Women's Club. Water was flooded into the area by the fire department, and the entire project represented a community action of oustanding proportions.

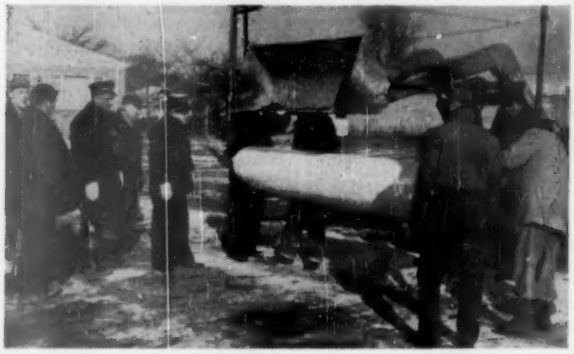
The Gross School contributed $250 toward the maintenance expense as it is co-owner of the plot. Expenditures as of last May 1st for personnel, including maintenance and some supervision, amounted to $352.25 for the season. Expenditures for equipment, such as the plastic liner, repair material, screenings for berm, signs, electricity, snow shovels, and so on, amounted to $943.69, for a total of $1,295.94. This, of course, does not include the value of material and services donated.

As a net result, the community had a 100′x200′ lighted skating area serving hundreds of village residents during the cold months. There is no other community known south of the Great Lakes having such a sizable facility.

We arrived at a four-inch pitch for the two-hundred foot length by preparing the area in advance, striking a reasonably level grade, then rolling it, to eliminate sharp edges and protrusions that injure the plastic. An agricultural limestone berm was built * around the area to be flooded, its height corresponding to the variation in pitch of the rink. About forty volunteers were on hand to help lay the plastic. It was spread with due precautions and water immediately flooded in, to keep it from billowing in the wind. The water was added gradually allowing for freezing between pourings, until the required skating level was reached. A second

Mr. Radke *is superintendent of recreation in Brookfield.*

* Experience has prompted the substitution of a wooden framework for the berm this year.



Above: The .006-mil plastic, carried on the bucket arm of a back hoe, is delivered by the public works crew. A two-inch pipe had been inserted into the core of the rolled plastic and attached by chain to a second pipe to allow the plastic to be reeled off in the spreading operation. Hole in foreground is for suction intake to be used to pump water from the rink. Water-retaining berm is made from agricultural limestone.

Spool is unrolled down center of rink. Plastic should not be pulled from the reel but turned free at spool, with backing-up machinery taking up the slack. The ten-foot folds are opened from the center into wind direction, with a helper stationed at fifteen-foot intervals to do it evenly. After first half is unfolded and held to ground out of the wind, opened edge is raised at a signal and the breeze filters under the plastic, lifting it up, completing the unfolding process to cover area.





Above: Water must be flooded in immediately as a gust of wind might pick up and tear the light plastic sheet. After area is partially flooded, it is allowed to freeze. Berm was later covered with additional two inches of limestone saturated with water and frozen hard to protect the plastic from skate blades. Subsequent snows and shoveling add to layer.

application of limestone was added to the berm to cover the plastic and add height for later floodings and resurfacing.

Signs were displayed around the area, requesting the skaters to help protect the plastic and shovel snow. Snow shovels were placed for the public's use. Heavy snows were handled by a local service-station operator with a snowplow who donated his services on such occasions.

Ice was resurfaced once or twice weekly, usually on Monday and Thursday nights, depending on weather conditions. This was done between 9:30 and 10:30 P.M. using an old firehose with a spray nozzle.

Brookfield learned the hard way that the plastic does become punctured by skate blades—either by accident or design, especially during warm periods. A .006-mil-thick plastic sheet is strong enough to repair with plastic tape. It will be used again this winter.

Two signs were erected at the area reading: Please protect your rink by:

1. Staying off when ice is soft or has water on the surface.
2. Not kicking holes in the ice.
3. Helping clean ice (shovels are available).
4. Skating slowly and carefully.
5. Reminding others of the rules. Lights will be on from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. if ice is suitable for skating.

When skating ends, the plastic is lifted and stored in a damp and dirty condition till summer weather permits drying, cleaning, and repairing under more favorable conditions. Spring winds and rain make work of this type next to impossible. Repair tape sticks better, too, when applied at summer temperatures.

Such niceties as warming stations and skate-changing houses were unobtainable on the budget, but the rink was in a residential area, and attendance did not suffer appreciably for lack of them. Park picnic benches were placed in the area and used as seats for changing skates and resting. Old wooden cement forms were used as bench platforms and as walks to the ice.

Public enjoyment and the outstanding cooperation of the community made this a worth-while activity, and it will therefore be repeated this season. ■

"The community of the future will give as serious attention to recreation as to education—for it is a major element of education; as serious attention as to health—because it is a major means to health. It will not let religion crowd out recreation, for in no small degree it is by playing together that we enter into mutual understanding and companionship."

ARTHUR E. MORGAN. *The Community of the Future*. 1957.

NOTES *for the Administrator*

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Open Space Tactics

A survey of procedures in fifteen cities of over 50,000 population, with reference to the financing of subdivision improvements, has been made by the Wichita (Kansas) Research and Information Department. Of the fifteen cities replying to the survey, only four reported that donations of land, a percentage of the total subdivision area ranging from four to eight per cent, are required of the developer for such community facilities as parks and schools. Indianapolis reimburses the developer by land purchased at a negotiated price. Albuquerque has a provision that four per cent of the land be provided by the developer for parks; Fort Worth, an undisclosed amount for park purposes.

The findings in this study ran counter to those reported following a 1955 Urban Land Institute Study of 115 cities. This report revealed: a growing practice of requiring developers to provide community areas or public building sites and schools; that a unit charge or flat fee per lot would seem preferable to donations of a required percentage of the total subdivision land area; that cities require from five to ten per cent land donations and unit fees varying from $10 to $300 per lot.

Effects of Automation

The possible effects of automation on our economy, and especially on traditional municipal services, are discussed by Edwin S. Howell, city manager of Richmond, California, in a recent issue of *Public Management.**

He says that it is inevitable that increased leisure, coupled with higher incomes, will produce a much greater demand for city recreational services, and that the citizens of our communities will want more parks and playgrounds, golf courses, bowling alleys, fishing and boating facilities, swimming pools, skating rinks, zoos, children's 'fairylands,' libraries, art galleries, museums, handcraft and 'do-it-yourself' workshops, auditoriums, theaters, concerts, dancing, and other forms of leisure-time activities. Special facilities will be needed for the aged, who will probably be faced with the most serious problem of readjustment.

"In addition, people will spend more time traveling," he states. "This will impose upon city public works departments responsibility of enlarging their programs of street maintenance and construction and working with state governments to further develop their freeway and highway systems.

"Another factor to be considered is that the inactivity of people may generate special problems for municipal public safety agencies. Undoubtedly, police traffic divisions will need additional manpower to control the swelling flow of vehicular traffic. Patrol divisions may also have to be augmented to ward off the possibility of rising crime rates."

* "The Challenge of Automation for Cities," July, 1957.

Legal Notes and Decisions

The question of governmental versus proprietary functions and their relationship to liability was discussed at length in the February 1956 issue of *The Municipality*, issued by the Wisconsin League of Municipalities. H. O. Wolfe, village attorney of Shorewood, pointed out that, from the beginning of its statehood, a fundamental rule has been recognized in Wisconsin, that municipalities, with specific exceptions, are not liable for damages arising from the acts or deeds of their officers, agents, and employees while they are discharging governmental functions. Exceptions cited were:

"One important exception to the immunity rule . . . occurs when the municipality creates a nuisance and the relationship between the municipality and the injured or damaged party is not that of governor to governed. Ordinarily there is no liability for damages resulting from its creation and maintenance of a nuisance, as, for example, where a child playing in a public park was drowned by falling in a sewer negligently constructed and maintained by the city,[1] or where a ball player, running the bases, tripped on an imbedded wire in a new ball diamond built and maintained by the municipality,[2] or where an injury was sustained by a child tobogganing in a public park, with the toboggan running into an abandoned quarry,[3] or where an injury was sustained by a person enjoying the facilities of a defective swimming pool. . . . "[4]

"In the case of Robb v. Milwaukee,[5] however, recovery was allowed against the city under the nuisance theory because the relationship between the city and the injured party was not of governor and governed. The city maintained a playground on which was located a baseball diamond, with a public sidewalk adjacent to the field. The city was held liable for injuries sustained by a pedestrian walking on the sidewalk who was struck by a batted ball, which caromed off the top of the fence. The grounds upon which it was held liable was that the city, under the circumstances, was maintaining a nuisance, and, although it was acting in a governmental capacity in maintaining the field, it was not acting in such governmental capacity toward the plaintiff. It was, in effect, stated in the decision that the situation of the plaintiff, who was not using the playground when injured, is comparable to that of an adjoining landowner who is injured by a nuisance created by the city, such as smoke and fumes from a city dump; and that the plaintiff was not availing herself of the benefit of the instrumentality furnished by the city for the general good, so that the relationship of governed and governor did not exist between her and the city."

SANITATION—POLLUTION OF STREAM COMPENSABLE: In action for damages to lower riparian owner caused by city's sewerage, held, city is liable even though it appropriated right to dump sewage into water course in 1903 since nuisance did not begin until 1952, hence statute of limitations did not bar action. *Newman v. City of El Dorado Springs, 292 S.W. 2d 314 (Mo. App., Springfield, June 26, 1956.)*

[1] Erickson vs. West Salem, 205 Wis. 107.
[2] Hoepner v. Eau Claire, 264 Wis. 608.
[3] Poland v. Sheboygan, 251 Wis. 20.
[4] Virovatz v. Cudahy, 211 Wis. 357.
[5] 241 Wis. 432.

The Real Needs of Teen-Agers



Barry G. Lowes

MOST RECREATION directors realize the responsibility and the opportunity they share with other community forces in influencing the attitudes, behavior, and habits of teen-agers. And most communities have some sort of program for teen-agers. Upon what are these programs based? Is it proven knowledge, theory, or the results of trial and error?

The key to success, of course, is leadership; but what sort of leadership? There are many types of leaders working with our teen-agers, but the successful ones have certain things in common. Skill is *not* the most important factor. It is the ability to listen with sympathy and to discuss teen-agers' problems with them on their own level.

At our camp, one of the most successful counsellors has been a nonathletic medical student who could not swim a stroke when he first came. When he took his Junior Red Cross Swimming test at the end of the summer, his whole cabin group of athletically inclined sixteen-year-olds was on hand to encourage him and share in the thrill of his accomplishment. Even during the winter months these boys keep in touch with him. There have been many other good leaders in camp, fine athletes who have been both popular and competent counsellors. Why was this less skillful leader so successful? The boys always found him ready to talk to them about the questions and problems constantly creeping into their growing, searching minds. He was the one person, they felt, who wanted to understand them. He had a pair of large sympathetic ears, a broad general knowledge and background of experience, and he could talk easily to the young people about the things in which they were interested.

And what are teen-agers interested in? It may seem strange to some, but my experience is that, best of all, they like talk and discussion. Boys like to discuss sports, girls, sex, school, jobs, and philosophy. As budding women, girls naturally never tire of talking about clothes, boys, movie stars, sex, school, and careers. And don't jump to the conclusion that all their talk is frivolous. There are no bounds to their interests; they are now beginning to question the world they have been taking for granted. They need someone to act unobtrusively as moderator, to challenge sweeping generalities, to bring them down to earth, and to introduce new ideas. They need the stabilizing influence of maturity, not the smothering wet blanket of rigid, adult attitudes.

There are, of course, other important qualities of leadership; a sense of humor, a fine example in behavior and attitudes, a special skill, a sense of perspective in discipline, fairness in dealing with people, and many others. However, the leaders who maintain the best relationship with their teen-agers are the ones who are never too busy to sit down to talk and to listen.

If I were running a teen club, I would give high priority to a lounge where teen-agers could meet and talk and I would create opportunities for both formal discussions and "bull sessions."

After talk and discussion, the things teen-agers like next best are sports, dating, dancing, and joining clubs or gangs. The clues to sound programs for them lie in these secondary interests.

It is through informal games that boys and girls can best make their first social contacts. In activities such as volleyball, badminton, and tennis they have little fear of making embarrassing *faux pas;* there is no need for the bright small talk that worries so many of them at dances. In this way, they are spared the fear of rejection.

The vociferous minority, the socially skillful, and the "steadies" will press for social dancing as the only acceptable activity for social gatherings. The socially unsure and diffident will hang back along the walls. We have succeeded in overcoming this inertia and in drawing the wallflowers into the circle by introducing games, "mixers," square and folk dancing. But you can't run a whole evening of these fun-for-everyone variations, or you will find yourself all alone. We play a sure-fire mixer like "winkum" or "bingo" and then retire while the enthusiasm is at its height. We find that as long as we serve these ice-breakers in small doses they never fail. Once your foot is in the door, the youngsters will begin to ask you for ideas for games and mixers.

Another popular type of program is the "theme" party. This might be a masquerade, a crazy hat party, a comic book party, or a college "prom"—anything that will provide a theme for decorations, costumes, games, and refreshments. A word of warning: if the leaders do all the work, the teen-agers will become a critical audience. If they themselves become involved in the planning, decorating, serving, and leading the games, they are less critical.

Disraeli once said that "youth is the guardian of posterity" and our young "guardians" need help and guidance. The success of leaders trying to give this guidance will depend on their insight into the likes, dislikes, interests, hopes, fears, attitudes, and behavior of the teen-agers. ■

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Sports are among the activities conducted for the men stationed in isolated air defense posts where a constant, around-the-clock alert is often maintained.

A "Special" Services Program

Recreation penetrates isolated posts of the Army Air Defense Command.

Stephen Fowler

WHEN YOU SPEAK of "special services" in the Army you naturally think of post libraries, service clubs, crafts shops, theaters, and gymnasiums. This is not so in the Army Air Defense Command special services, for here activities require new direction and emphasis because most ARADCOM batteries are isolated posts and every battery is on twenty-four hour call every day of the year. Each battalion or group headquarters maintains a rotation system that keeps a certain number of batteries in a state of absolute alert. Therefore, the ARADCOM special services program is unique.

This doesn't mean that each member of an ARADCOM unit spends twenty-four hours a day tensely hunched over a radar screen; only a limited number of personnel need be at battle stations at any one time. When an ARADCOM man goes off duty he may have a wide choice of pastimes if the battery is located in a small community or not too far from a large city. On the other hand, he may not have anything at all. As a rule, a local community can offer these men exceptionally good educational, recreation, and athletic opportunities. Therefore, the big problem of ARADCOM special services is to take care of those men who live at the battery site and those who are on duty.

Since ARADCOM units are normally long distances from military posts, the ARADCOM special services program has to be initiated from scratch. Its objectives are to provide adequate recreation facilities for all isolated units, to promote a well-rounded morale and welfare program, and to stimulate activities, especially at battery level.

This may be broken down into several sub-programs, such as those in dayrooms, 16mm movies, libraries, crafts shops, and sports. Although there are other phases such as music and entertainment, contests, local tours, hunting and fishing, these sub-programs are the main facets of the major program. Let's look at what each sub-program contributes.

Although many ARADCOM units do not have the service clubs everyone usually associates with a large military installation, certain club services and activities are provided through a unit "dayroom," which is the social focus of the battery. Here the soldier can enjoy music, arts, small crafts, games, entertainment, radio, and television; he can find interesting reading material in the book collection, or small library, for pleasure or for serious study; or he can watch the latest movie.

The dayroom is usually divided into two sections; one for reading, writing, and study; the other for theater, chapel, classroom, and group social activities. In some areas, where ARADCOM units are near enough to larger installations, service club personnel takes programs to ARADCOM sites, traveling by automobiles or other military conveyance,

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MAJOR FOWLER *is a special services officer in the Army Air Defense Command.*

and presents in the dayrooms a close approximation of service club programs, adapting them to the available space. Such programs include music, contests, informal shows, quiz programs, and parties. For example, on Christmas morning, service club personnel from the San Francisco Bay area arrived bright and early, bearing gifts via helicopter — this by courtesy of ARADCOM officer-pilots, who voluntarily offered to drive these modern-day "aerial sleighs"!

In addition, "Pop Platters," made available by the Department of the Army, are distributed to all ARADCOM dayrooms as a part of the music-entertainment activities. These consist of five records (ten selections) in each set and are seven-inch, unbreakable 45 RPM's. Needless to say, they are put to good use.

In some areas the American Red Cross uses the unit dayroom to sponsor weekly "Coffee and Conversation" programs that are tremendously enjoyed by unit personnel. Providing all battery dayrooms with comfortable, durable furniture and decorative furnishings, to make them attractive and homelike in atmosphere, has top priority in the expenditure of welfare funds and top priority in ARADCOM special services program itself.

The Army and Air Force Exchange and Motion Pictures Services provides 16mm movies for each isolated battery. Three showings per week are now available in Cinemascope pictures. They are well received by the battery personnel and contribute immensely to morale.

Libraries in ARADCOM units are a part of the Army library system. Supervising command libraries see that book collections and other reading materials in installation libraries meet the Department of Army standards so American troops may have the best reading matter. Post or installation librarians, in turn, supervise service to ARADCOM units satellited to their posts, supplying both clothbound and paperbound books, either by bookmobile or by means of revolving deposit collections shelved in the unit dayroom. Thus, ARADCOM personnel have access to all reading materials in the nearby post library, and also have the benefit of the librarian's professional library training and aid in the selection of books. The best fiction and nonfiction are available from the post library, including source material for informational and educational purposes. Book kits of current cloth and paperbound books are furnished units monthly by the Special Services Division, TAGO, Department of the Army. In some cases, these reading materials are supplemented by additional books, magazines, and newspapers purchased from nonappropriated funds available to the unit. Thus an ARADCOM man can enjoy the reading offered him by his own home town library.

Like all military installations, ARADCOM units have an active crafts program, but the crafts shops are much smaller — they all operate at battery level. The Department of the Army policy provides for a five-hundred-square-foot crafts shop at each missile site. These compact shops are usually equipped with one or two power tools and most of the necessary hand tools. The ARADCOM welfare fund has granted $200 to each battery crafts shop as a revolving fund to be used for the purchase of crafts material for various projects. At present, the shops offer primarily woodworking, but hope to expand to include electronics, gift making, leathercraft, painting and sketching, plastics, metalwork, model building, and photography. It is also envisaged that batteries will have contests and shows capitalizing on the results of the battery crafts program, and thus lead into an ARADCOM-sponsored crafts contest. In several areas, the American Red Cross and the National Recreation Association support the crafts program by providing qualified crafts instructors, for brief visits to the units.

Last, but certainly not least, in the ARADCOM special services program is the sports program. Here, as well as in any other branch of the Army, there are four prerequisites to a worth-while sports program: funds, program or organization facilities, and personnel. From the standpoint of the first two, great strides have been made. Funds from the ARADCOM welfare fund supported one ARADCOM-sponsored sports event each quarter of the 1958 fiscal year. Also, each regional command receives a grant semiannually to support the program at defense level.

As elsewhere in the Army, the objectives of the sports program are to stimulate, develop, and maintain the high morale and mental and physical well-being of the members of the command, through voluntary participation in planned, well-balanced, and supervised leisure-time sports—or as spectators. In order to select the championship team in each sport, batteries form a league or conduct tournaments. After this competition, each defense area holds a competitive league tournament to select the best battalion team in each respective defense area. Then comes regional competition, where the outstanding team from each region is selected to compete in the ARADCOM tournament. Each such tournament is conducted at one of the regional command headquarters, which serves as host command. The tournaments are primarily for stimulating interest and motivating competition at battery level and on up through the command, culminating in the ARADCOM championships.

To promote this program further, ARADCOM has initiated an awards program, based on a point system for determining the winner of the "Commanders Sports Participation and Achievement Trophy." This is a rotating trophy to be awarded to the region displaying the greatest degree of sports participation and achievement during a preceding six-months period. For the July-December 1956 period, the trophy was won by the 2d Region, United States Army Air Defense Command, by a very close decision over the 6th Region. Any command winning the commander's trophy over three consecutive six-month periods retains permanent possession. Trophies have been provided each regional command, to be awarded in a similar manner by the regional commander to the defense area within his command displaying the greatest degree of sports participation and achievement during specified periods.

A successful sports program requires good facilities. With this in mind, ARADCOM has been awarded a special

grant for the construction of outdoor combination athletic courts at its isolated batteries; these courts will provide facilities for basketball, volleyball, tennis, badminton, and shuffleboard, in addition to the already available softball diamonds, table tennis, and horseshoe courts. These combination courts have yet to be constructed, but the money, spirit, and desire are available. These are an unbeatable team.

Community activities are another facet of the special services program, not to be underestimated. Unit participation in local leagues, unit sponsorship of community youth teams, such as Little League baseball, and participation in community recreation activities not only provide unlimited morale and welfare opportunities but serve to integrate the Army Air Defense Command units and activities into the local community.

The entire ARADCOM special services program is in its infancy and is something new. Although the funds, program, and facilities are available, such a program depends upon command support and competent, willing, and enthusiastic leadership by the special services officers. There is still room for improvement, but with command support at all echelons, the program is bound to appeal to all the command personnel. ■

St. Patrick's Day Shenanigans

These games are good to have on hand—to adapt to any holiday goings on for the youngsters—by changing name of game.

It's a Good Time to Get Acquainted—Here is an icebreaker to start off a party, dance, or social; the group can be in a big circle, or sitting, or just standing around.

TUNE—"Tipperary"

It's a good time to get acquainted,
It's a good time to know
Who is standing (sitting) close beside you,
And to smile and say "hello."
Goodbye that lonesome feeling,
Farewell glassy stare,
Here's my hand, my name is ————.
Now put *your* hand right there.

ACTION—On "hello," greet the person on one side of you; on "here's my hand," shake hands with person on the other.

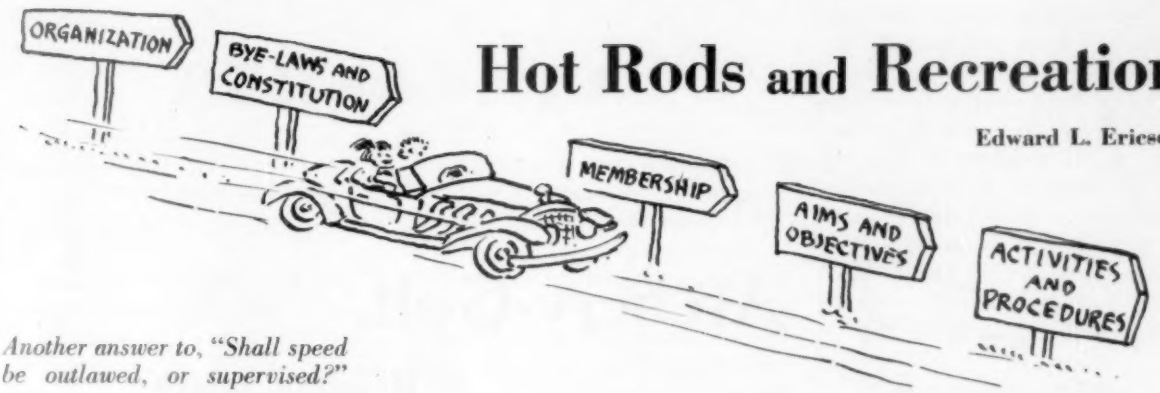
Barrow Race—The players are divided into two teams, each team divided into partners. Across the room from the starting line, place a pile of small lollipops. Two lollipops are fastened with an elastic and, at a signal, one of the partners who is the "barrow" gets down on all fours. He places his hands upon the floor while his partner takes a firm hold of both his ankles which serve as the "handles." A barrow from each team starts off crossing the room at a signal. Then, with his teeth, the partner who is walking on his hands must pick up two of the lollipops, which are tied together, and carry them back to the starting line. When one barrow has successfully completed its trip, the second pair from the same team can then start off. Of course, the team finishing the course first is the winner, but with each person possessed of a hard-won lollipop, it might be termed an all-around victory.

Irish Tag—This is a partner game. When partners have been chosen, the ankles of each two players are fastened together and they must link arms. What makes this game even more fun is the fact that "It" must be composed of two players, also with their ankles tied together. This may not be quite as fast as the ordinary game of tag, but it is fun.

Road to Erin—This is played with a yardstick, a penny, and a toothpick. Place the yardstick upon the floor, putting the penny upon one end. Attempt to push the penny to the other end of the yardstick, using the toothpick as a pusher without tumbling the penny from the edge of the yardstick.

Teacher, Ruler, Dunce—Guests, still in groups, are lined up so that two groups are facing each other. Each group chooses a captain, and at a signal from the leader, they go into a huddle and decide what they will imitate—teacher, ruler, or dunce. At another signal from the leader both groups go into their acts—for "teacher" horn rim spectacles are made by encircling eyes with thumb and forefinger, for "ruler" a straight arm is projected, for "dunce" two hands are placed above the head, finger tips touching to make a dunce cap. To decide which group wins, remember that Teacher wields Ruler, Ruler whacks Dunce, and Dunce can run away from Teacher. A few seconds are given between each call for the groups to make their choice. Of the two competing teams, the one selecting the dominating item the greatest number of times is the winning team.

Further ideas for special parties, decorations, food, and games for St. Patrick's Day are contained in Recreation Program Aid PA#16-55, NRA. ($.25).



Another answer to, "Shall speed be outlawed, or supervised?"

Hot Rods and Recreation

Edward L. Ericson

THE needs of a community, and the desire to harness the interests that exist, are challenges that face any municipal recreation director. In our modern age of accelerated movement, the interest in speed brings into focus the desire for organized hot-rod clubs.* In many communities, this desire burns like a hot, smoldering ash that will burst into a flame of unsupervised mayhem if it is not channeled along constructive lines. How can hot-rod clubs be formed? What help can be derived from other sources in the community? These may be the questions that confront anyone faced with the ever-increasing problem of youngsters who just have to see "what she'll do wide open."

In Rockland, Maine, a city of some 9,500 people, the hot-rod challenge was met by the recreation department—with the aid of local and state police departments, auto enthusiasts, and interested members of the community.

Organization

An organization meeting was held with fourteen in attendance, thirteen boys and one girl. The area safety officer from the state police department showed movies, photographs, and spoke to the group on highway safety, major causes of accidents, and safe driving habits. The next step was the formation of a club with a rigid code of ethics and a firm set of bylaws blended into a constitution. The name "Rockland Hot Rod Club" was chosen with the philosophy: why disguise the term *hot rod?* The organization could bring the true picture of organized "hot rodders" and their activities into the limelight.

Letters of inquiry were written to many known clubs and to the National Hot Rod Association asking for sample copies of their constitutions. From these, the group formed their own constitution by combining features they found suitable, with some of their own ideas. The honor system of adherence to the constitution was adopted.

Any member found breaking the law was reported by an observing member. This was not encouraged as "squealing," but as a means of insuring good community relations and preventing the club from receiving a bad reputation. Offenders were requested to appear before a club court consisting of the recreation director, police advisor, adult supervisor, and three rotating members of the club. Disciplinary measures were gauged to the nature of the offense; and all efforts were made to keep the person in the club—because of the benefits and help the club could render him.

Aims and Objectives

1. To promote and adhere to safe driving habits.
2. To channel speeding to supervised "drag races."
3. To learn the art of speed mechanics.
4. To promote mechanical safety condition of automobiles.
5. To provide supervised outlets for interests pertaining to speed, racing, and automotive mechanics.

Membership

All applicants for membership were required to have parental consent and to be sponsored by a member. For this, the sponsoring member received the sum of one month's dues—if the applicant qualified for membership after a thirty-day trial. If he adhered to bylaws, acceptance was a formality.

Activities and Procedures

Each month, a different member's automobile was safety checked by the entire group, under supervision. Any discrepancy was noted on a discrepancy list and given to the owner. The discrepancies were then corrected by the group at a work session.

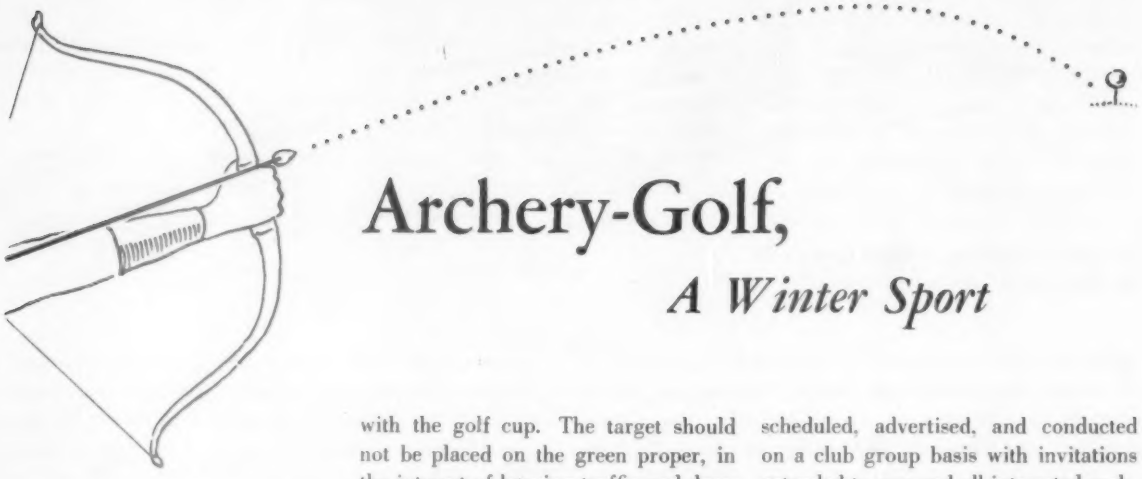
Each member carried a "courtesy card" to be distributed to any motorist he aided. These cards were given for such deeds as: helping motorists stuck in snow and mud; helping start a stalled auto; and others too numerous to mention. Each card bore this inscription: "You have been assisted by a member of the Rockland Hot Rod Club. Glad to have been of service to you. Always a safe, courteous, and intelligent driver."

Car washing projects were initiated to increase club funds. Panel discussions on safety were presented over the local radio station. All work on cars belonging to members was done in a service station, donated once a week.

We observed that speed could be taken from the highways and made a constructive lesson. ■

* See "Drag Strips vs No Drag Strips," RECREATION, June 1957; also "Are Hot Rods Really 'Hot'?" p. 45.

MR. ERICSON, *formerly director of recreation in Rockland, Maine, is now director in Wilton, Connecticut.*



Archery-Golf,

A Winter Sport

ARCHERY, an age-old sport that is increasing in popularity, has been turned into a popular winter sport in Pontiac, Michigan, making use of the municipal golf course and clubhouse, which ordinarily would stand empty during the long winter months. Archery-golf attracts archers of all ages, individually, and in family groups. This sport, begun in the Western states, was taken over by the Midwest and bids fair to come East.

John A. Streit, assistant director of the Pontiac Department of Parks and Recreation, gives the following information on the archery-golf program in Pontiac. He is frank to say that other departments conducting, or planning to conduct, this activity will doubtless find ways to make improvements, and he will welcome any comments and suggestions. A revamped adult winter game that can be planned for outdoors will, he feels sure, interest many departments and organizations.

Archery-golf in Pontiac is conducted on a regulation golf course using either nine or all eighteen fairways. The object and general rules are very much the same as in golf: to make the round in the lowest number of shots through a system of drives, approaches, and putts. Holing out differs, however, in that the archer shoots at a small soft rubber ball or round disc, either, about six inches in diameter, placed about fifteen inches off the ground in line with the golf cup. The target should not be placed on the green proper, in the interest of keeping traffic and damage on the green to a minimum.

The first shot from the tee can be likened to a golf drive. The archer here would use a flight arrow, (long shaft and short feathers for distance). The second shot, depending on distance from the target, can be a regular arrow (slightly longer feathers with a shaft of proper draw length for the archer). For the short approach or putt shot a Flu-Flu arrow is used. This arrow has one feather with a web about one to one-and-a-half inches long wrapped spirally around the shaft one-half inch between each wrapping for a total of about four to five inches. This type of fletching causes the arrow to slow down suddenly within a short distance — twenty-five to thirty yards. The archer is considered to have holed-out when the arrow hits the target or comes to rest no farther than its own length away from the target.

A good score for nine holes is thirty to thirty-three shots. Generally, five under golf par is the archer's average for a nine-hole course. From three to six persons can start from a tee at one time.

No special type of bow is advocated. Archers may use their regular bows used for other events. Some archers carry two bows, a heavy one for the first or long shots and a lighter one for short or approach shots.

Archery-golf as conducted by the Pontiac Archery Club has been very successful. Their events are preplanned, scheduled, advertised, and conducted on a club group basis with invitations extended to any and all interested archers in the area. Prizes are awarded in men, women, and junior divisions, from first to fifth place, so as to give everyone a good chance to be a winner. Extra raffles and card drawing during the event add to prize-winning opportunities. Club members enjoy these events immensely because entire families can and do participate. It's all-day fun playing together and, at the same time, competing against each other. The club also plans its refreshments and lunch, which can be sandwiches or sauerkraut and wieners and plenty of hot coffee on a cold day. The Pontiac archers thereby put the Pontiac Municipal Golf Course and Clubhouse to good recreation use.

The club has invited all Michigan Recreation Association delegates and their archery friends to visit them during any of the season's scheduled archery-golf shoots.

More information about archery-golf can be secured from John Yount, secretary-treasurer of the National Field Archery Association, Box 388, Redlands, California. ■

HELP WANTED

Recreation Therapists for California State Hospitals in several locations. Positions open to college graduates with major in Recreation or Therapy and supervised field work. Monthly salary starts at $376; promotional opportunities in expanding rehabilitation program to $644. Liberal employee benefits. Write Medical Recruitment Unit, State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

PERSONNEL

Applied Imagination

A Review by W. C. Sutherland

This book * on the principles and procedures of creative thinking was originally published in October 1953. Adopted first by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it has since been used as a text in over one thousand courses. This complete revision, made in 1957, covers more fully the techniques of brainstorming now being used so successfully in business, government, and the armed services. The methods developed have been tested successfully.

Einstein said: "Imagination is more important than knowledge." Disraeli said: "Imagination governs the world." The author indicates that a master mind is one that combines mastery of knowledge with mastery of imagination. Fortunately, everyone has this special gift which Shakespeare said makes men "the paragon of animals."

The author describes the thinking mind as: (1) judicial, which analyzes, compares, and chooses, and (2) creative, which visualizes, foresees, and generates ideas. He points out that ninety per cent of school training emphasizes the judicial faculties. It has become stylish to be an unerring judge. We often hear: "He is wonderful. He never makes mistakes." But rarely do we hear: "He has imagination and makes it work."

Creativity is so delicate that praise tends to make it bloom while discouragement nips it in the bud. Unfriendliness makes people stop trying and wisecracks may be poison. Ideas are generated best in an organization emanating a friendly atmosphere. The boss is at his best when both a suggester of ideas and a creative coach. Well-established concepts may be a barrier to acceptance of new ones. Personal judgment is tinged with environmental prejudices. Security and pensions tend to slow up imagination and creativity.

The richest fuel for ideation is experience. It is likely to stay with us longer and bubbles up when needed. Secondhand experience, such as reading, listening, and being a spectator are thinner fuel. Aptitude tests of kindergarten teachers reveal that fifty per cent of them are higher in imagination than are other occupational groups. This proves, in part at least, that personal contact, especially with children, feeds and stimulates imagination. Consequently one would expect the recreation profession to offer one of the greatest opportunities for leaders to develop imagination.

One cannot help feeling that if Alex Osborn had chosen recreation as a profession, it would have been advanced far beyond what it is today. In fact, one gets the impression that he may know a great deal about it. At least, his book calls attention to the fact that of two hundred and fifty kinds of games only fifty entail creative exercise. Charades, now called "The Game," provides better creative exercise than "Twenty Questions." More creative imagination is used in fishing than most other sports. There are about four hundred known hobbies, most of which have to do with acquiring knowledge rather than making creative imaginative effort. Handcrafts provide more creative exercise than does collecting.

The thinker is dominated by his emotions, and even scientists must be motivated by enthusiasms, devotions, and passions, for creative thinking is not purely an intellectual process. Our feelings are the stronger and more common sources of creative energy. Some hunt for inspiration as one hunts for game.

Is imagination a practical subject? The author advises that even the golden rule can't work without it, that we cannot do unto others as we would be done by unless we mentally put ourselves in their shoes. Even enlightened selfishness depends on the use of imagination. It has something to do with our jobs. Harvard University in a recent study found thirty-one per cent of the people who lose their jobs are let out because of inability to do their work but sixty-six per cent are fired for failure in human relations—for inability to put themselves in the other fellow's shoes.

The muses like the early morning, explains Mr. Osborn, but there is no telling when or where ideas will strike. ■

* By Alex F. Osborn. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 379. $3.75.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

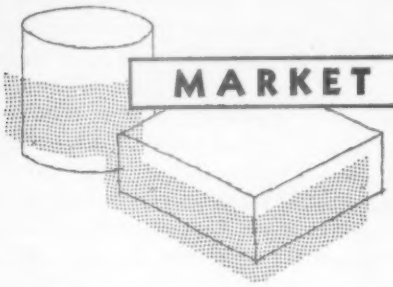
A Recruiting Idea

by John D. Zerbe

Last summer, the Indiana, Pennsylvania, recreation department advertised that it would accept four students who had completed their junior year of high school for training as playground leaders, with the understanding that, if they completed their training in a fashion sufficient to meet the qualities of a playground leader, they would be hired the following year to fill vacancies other than those created by the loss of specialists. A further understanding was that they would attend a leadership institute and work a regular schedule with qualified leaders for the entire summer without remuneration. The trainees worked very hard and displayed an eagerness to learn that provided real motivation to the regular staff. They each spent a two-week period in each of the areas. This provided them with the opportunity of observing and working with varied types of leaders and facilities. At the conclusion of the season, the regular staff members and the department combined resources to present to each of them a token of appreciation for the help they had given. It is important for any agency conducting a like program to have as its aim that of contribution to the lives of the individuals concerned. At least three of these youngsters will be paid leaders next year.

These original four are very definite prospective recreation majors and recently went to Penn State to see the campus and have an interview with Fred Coombs of the recreation department. ■

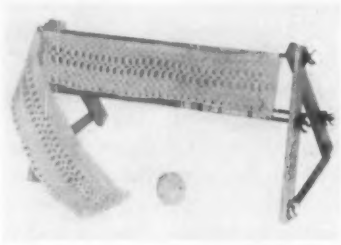
MR. ZERBE *is director of recreation in Indiana, Pennsylvania.*



NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE *mention that you read about it on* RECREATION *magazine's Market News page.*

♦ An ancient European loom has been adapted (and patented) for modern use by even the most inexperienced handcrafter. The finished work has a dainty, lacy look, with the appearance of crocheting, knitting, and weaving combined. Items as varied in size as collars and afghans, doilies and bedspreads, or baby clothes and stoles are possible on the simple 8″x10″ frame. The new craft was developed by Mrs. George Gierling from a long-forgotten Romanian needlework technique, and its new name is European Weaving-Lacing. For further information, write directly to Mrs. Gierling, 3863 Northampton, Cleveland 21.



♦ Uniglow, a new and improved projection screen fabric, promises to produce a sharper image at wider viewing angles than ever possible before. Free samples, large enough for testing purposes, with slides, movies, or film strips, are available from Department BB, Radiant Manufacturing Corporation, Box 5640, Chicago 80.

♦ A new paper developed for use in finger painting is coated on two sides and is similar to Cellugloss offset enamel. Unlike finger-paint paper that is coated on only one side, the new paper will resist curling when wet. The new development is the result of cooperative effort between W. A. Kirkpatrick of research and development, Allied Paper Corporation (parent company), and Osborn-Midwest Paper Corporation, Marion, Indiana. For further information, write J. W. Rusby at the Marion address.

♦ Cado-marker is an inexpensive, versatile felt-tip bold marker, made of plastic, using Flo-master ink, which comes in eight colors. This odorless, nontoxic, waterproof fluid adheres to metal, plastic, glass, leather, rubber, fabric, wood, and paper, drying instantly. Though permanent on porous and painted surfaces, the ink can be removed from glass and most nonporous surfaces with Flo-master Cleanser. Cushman & Denison Manufacturing Company, 625 Eighth Avenue, New York City.



♦ The Sandman is a direct-drive-belt sander with portable and stationary features for use in sanding metals, wood, plastics, and stone. It may be used to sharpen tools and bits, sand vertically or horizontally. The motor has a double-end shaft for grinding with flex-shaft designed to be operated at speeds to 5,000 rpm and is spring-loaded for quick belt changes to a variety of grits from rough to fine for polishing. Platen is 2″x4″, and total weight is 4¾ pounds. Premier Specialty Products Company, 3098 North California Street, Burbank, California.

♦ The first three-speed transistorized portable record player, a German import called the Buton, is handy for a variety of outdoor uses in playgrounds, camps, and special events. Audio-Master Corporation, 17 East 45th Street, New York 17.



♦ Coil-Wal is a low-cost automatic partition that coils completely into its own storage box, requires no heavy overhead trusses or beams, allows flush ceiling design, and incorporates a quiet electrical-mechanical action. It is suitable for large indoor areas where large, movable partitions are needed, such as auditoriums, meeting, and club rooms. The partition is constructed of narrow wooden slats, joined by lightweight pre-stressed steel cables to maintain a close-knit vertical position. Dubuque Products, Inc., Dubuque, Iowa.

♦ Magnecord has put its PT6-6 tape-recorder series back into full factory production, by popular demand. Past users have testified to the sturdiness of this instrument in withstanding long, hard service and even occasional misadventures, such as fire and flood. The PT6-6 is housed in two separate cases for convenience and handling. Magnecord Division of Midwestern Instruments, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

♦ A free, eight-page pamphlet, "Blueprint for an Audio-Visual Program," is being offered by the Victor Animatograph Corporation of Plainville, Connecticut, manufacturers of sound and silent 16mm motion picture equipment. The pamphlet contains suggestions for those wishing to start or evaluate an audio-visual program; such as, a list of film sources, how to set up equipment, a program guide, and so on. For copies, write directly to the company or any Victor dealer.

Hospital Capsules

The NP Hospital Patient and Organized Recreation *

A study conducted by Milton B. Jensen, chief, Clinical Psychology Service, and Russell G. Ramage, chief, Recreation Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Salisbury, N. C.—as reviewed by Elliott M. Cohen, NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

As we become aware of the ever-increasing potential of recreation activities in the medical and psychiatric setting, we have a growing concern regarding how they are used. The staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salisbury, North Carolina, has done more than just become concerned. The hospital recreation service, under the direction of the psychology service, has conducted an eighteen-week study on the subject.

This study is indeed a milestone in the practice of recreation in the medical setting. It shows that it is beginning to take a critical look at itself, and to make an honest attempt to develop recreation as a functioning discipline within the psychiatric setting. Some of the findings are applicable to personnel not only employed in hospitals, but also in agencies or institutions where there is concern for professional leadership in recreation.

Members of the recreation staff feel that the study throws considerable light on this program's strong and weak features. It provides a guide for developing a *therapeutic recreation program.* The following questions were developed in light of the study and may very well be applicable to other hospitals.

What do we hope to accomplish through recreation in a neuropsychiatric hospital? Is entertainment, though desirable, enough? Will we settle for just patient custody? Do we subscribe to the idea that the NP hospital patient is largely "a holding operation," or do we believe that he generally will be rehabilitated when we know enough? To what extent can the patients' behaviors and attitudes be altered or modified? Can they learn normal reactions to conventional entertainments and interpersonal associations? Can they develop recreation skills and habits to serve them in time of emotional stress? How capable are they of participation in recreation activities?

Some specific questions raised by staff members are relative to the fact that they are employees of the Veterans Administration. Some of these are:

What are the opportunities in the VA recreation field? Can personnel in recreation try new approaches? Will they jeopardize their jobs and their interservice and public relations if they break with tradition? Do they dare attempt rehabilitation and will they be able to fit into a new role?

It is recommended that there be fewer activities, with greater emphasis on the acquisition of skills; assignment of recreation staff on the basis of individual differences, interests, skills, and other personal factors. Diversified assignments should be given to staff personnel rather than assignment to only one activity. Job satisfaction is essential.

Patients should be considered as far as possible in planning the recreation program and staff should involve them in the planning process. The facts to be considered by the recreation staff when choosing activities are sex, age, physical needs, and mental status.

Groups should be kept to a feasible size in keeping with the desired goals. "We think that few technicians can effectively deal with more than ten patients at one time in many activities. Although we do not discount the need for mass activities, the more socially minded the patients, the less their need for large group participation."

Activities should be planned with an eye towards the carry-over value for the patient when he leaves the hospital. Since the average age of the patients in this hospital at the time of study was thirty-six years for males and forty-two years for females, these patients will not be able to play basketball and baseball many years hence; and most of them will not have access to golf courses after they leave the hospital. Thus a more realistic activity program is needed.

The staff must remember that psychological changes can only be produced when a situation is favorable for such a change. It does not occur just because the leader tries to change the patient; the leader should do less for the patient and have him do more for himself and others. Skills should be developed at the expense of entertainment, if need be. Recreation should relieve tensions, not intensify them. Often the patient who is eager to participate becomes excited, while the patient who will profit most from participation avoids it and is never involved.

There should be a periodic evaluation of goals and accomplishments. Rigorous examination of the philosophies that set the pattern and determine the course of recreation service in the NP hospital is urgent.

A guide book for recreation specialists in the psychiatric setting should be developed, involving the recreation staff in its preparation. This guide should be developed over a long period of time. Staff must remember, though, that plans are subject to change as need arises, and should not use the guide book as anything more than just that.

One striking fact emerging from the study is that participation is more closely related to the athletic interests and skills of the staff than to any other one factor. Recreation includes many activity areas; in fact, one could concede that recreation is as broad as an individual. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the recreation staff to develop a program based, not on their own interests, or what they believe to be good, positive, or preferential recreation activity, but rather on the basis of what is right for the individual.

Many recreation personnel have within their own hospital the facilities and staff for conducting a research program. There should be more of it, not only for the development of the profession of recreation, but for the provision of effective patient care. We cannot know how effective, until we try to evaluate it and conduct definite research. ■

* A few copies of this study are available and may be secured by writing to the Manager, Veterans Administration Hospital, Salisbury, North Carolina.

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Magazine Articles

WOMAN'S DAY, *December 1957*
How to Build Your Own Aquarium, *John R. Saunders.*
What is the Use of a Book? *William Jay Smith.*
The Runaway Angel, *Arthur Gordon.*
How to Mat, Frame and Hang Pictures.
Collector's Craft Book #8: Paper Collage: Mosaic.
————, *January 1958*
Collector's Craft Book #9: Hooked Rugs.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *November 18, 1957*
10 Secrets of Bowling, *Don Carter.*
————, *November 25, December 9 and 16, 1957*
The New Way to Ski (in three parts) with *Willy Schaeffler and Ezra Bowen.*
The First Lesson: Preseason Exercises.
Second Lesson: Traverses and Basic Turns.
Third Lesson: Parallel Turns.
————, *December 9, 1957*
Art on the Court (Basketball).
————, *December 23, 1957*
Flip-Top Zoo (Designed by *Jerome Kuhl*).

SWIMMING POOL AGE, *December 1957*
Success Story of a School-Community Pool.
Winners, Swimming Pool Age First Annual Awards Design Competition.
Topeka, Kansas: Pool Programming and Financial Report, 1957 Swimming Season.
————, *November 1957*
What Kind of Swimming Area Controls Govern Your State? *Francis W. Beardon.*
Aquatics for the Handicapped (Part II, Cerebral Palsied), *Barbara Sterling.*

INDUSTRIAL SPORTS AND RECREATION, *October 1957*
Recreation for the Retiring Employee (first of three-part series), *Tom Arrington.*
Recreation Facilities — Designed or Just Built? *R. H. Pohndorf.*
Leisure: Its Use and Abuse, *Rose Moose.*

CHILD STUDY, *Fall 1957*
Adult Books for Young Readers.

Books & Pamphlets Received

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING, V. Joseph Kostka, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba, Canada. Pp. 157. Paper $4.00.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL GUIDE AND OFFICIAL RATING GUIDE FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN (September 1957—September 1958), Catherine Snell, Editor. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 160. Paper $.75.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL RULES FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN (Reprint). American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 160. $.25.

OIL PAINTING, Stephen Bone. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 85. $4.75.

OIL PAINTING IS FUN, Alois Fabry. Studio-Crowell, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 95. $2.95.

OLDER PEOPLE AND THE INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY. National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17. Pp. 60. Paper $1.00.

ONE MAN'S PHILOSOPHY (Fourth Printing—Revised), Frederick W. Lewis. American Book-Stratford Press, 75 Varick Street, New York 3. Pp. 145. $2.00.

OUTBOARD HANDLING. Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1. Pp. 29. Free.

OUTDOOR EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN YOUTH. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 150. $2.50.

THE OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL (A study report). Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics, Department of Physical Education, Temple University, Philadelphia 22. Pp. 42. Paper $1.00.

PACIFIC COASTAL WILDLIFE REGION, THE, Charles Yocom and Ray Dasmann, Naturegraph Company, San Martin, California. Pp. 109. Paper $2.00, cloth $3.00.

PAPER ARTS AND CRAFTS. Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts. Pp. 36. $.50.

PLANNING AND PRODUCING THE MUSICAL SHOW, Lehman Engel. Crown Publishers, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 159. $3.00.

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION OF RECREATION PERSONNEL. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 48. Paper $1.00.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, UNESCO Public Library Manuals 9), Lionel R. McColvin. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 103. Paper $1.50.

RECREATIONAL GAMES AND SPORTS 1957-1962, Pauline des Granges, Editor. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 64. Paper $.75.

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XVI OLYMPIC GAMES, Dr. Ferenc Mezo, Editor. Sportshelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 31. $.50.

SOFTBALL STORY, THE, Morris A. Bealle. Sportshelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 264. $4.00.

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THE BOYS' BOOK OF MAGIC. Roy Publishers, 30 East 74th Street, New York 21. Pp. 192. $2.75.

THE COMPLETE FAMILY FUN BOOK, Phyllis Cerf and Edith Young. Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 142. $2.95.

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THE OUTDOOR SCHOOLROOM FOR OUTDOOR LIVING, William G. (Cap'n Bill) Vinal. William G. Vinal, R.F.D. #2, Vinehall, Grove Street, Norwell, Massachusetts. Pp. 69. Paper $1.00.

THE OUTSIDE CAT, Jane Thayer. William Morrow, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Unpaged. $2.95.

THE PATENT LEATHER THUMPING SHOES, Lucille L. Hooper. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. Pp. 220. $3.50.

THE PROBLEM BOY, Ben Solomon. Oceana Publication, 80 Fourth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 96. Paper $1.50; cloth $2.50.

THINGS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS TO MAKE, William J. Hennessey. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 117. $2.50.

STAGE TRICKS AND HOLLYWOOD EXERCISES, Nelson Hall. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 128. $3.00.

TUMBLE TROUBLE, Bernard Seeman. Birk and Company, 22 East 60th Street, New York 22. Unpaged. $.15.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Public Recreation and Parks in California

State of California Recreation Commission. Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento 14, California. Pp. 74. $.50.

The first of this publication's two parts deals with major functions and current practices of public recreation and park agencies. Topics include the responsibilities for administration, areas and facilities, personnel, activity programs, findings, evaluation, planning, and community cooperation. In brief, concise form, the important aspects of these various functions are set forth clearly and effectively.

The second section is devoted to actual and proposed ordinances, charter statements, intergovernment agreements, budget outlines, and appraisal forms. Although they relate primarily to the situation in localities in California, they contain valuable suggestions for any community.

Teach Yourself to Relax

Josephine L. Rathbone, Ph.D. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 216. $4.95.

Are you "worn to a frazzle," or are you wondering what in the world is the matter with you? If so, this is the book for you. Dr. Rathbone offers many practical answers to the nervous tension and fatigue constantly besetting mankind in today's chaotic world of experimentation and uncertainty. After all, conservation of human resources is a *must!*

Recreation leaders will be especially interested in what she has to say about play and other related things, such as laughter, enjoyment of beauty, and the out-of-doors. In stating that play brings release from tension, she observes, "Real refreshment may be had through play, because in true play one cannot take oneself too seriously." (This could well form the basis for a definition of play.) She goes on to say that participating in an activity with a grim determination to win is not play; and that "in lesiure time adults need to take the edge off their strivings, not add to them."

Dr. Rathbone has been an instructor of physical education at Teachers College, Columbia University, for many years, and is a recognized authority on the subject of relaxation. She has written for many magazines, appeared on radio programs, and you have probably seen her on television.

LET'S DO MORE ARTWORK!

The following three books are for beginners. Let's get out the pencils and paint pots and have some fun indoors before February and March are over. Perhaps we will become good enough to take our equipment with us when we move outdoors in the spring.

Sketching & Painting Indoors, Percy V. Bradshaw & Rowland Hilder. Studio-Crowell, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 96. $6.00.

This book began on a winter's afternoon indoors and is based on the idea of using your home as a sketching ground, with the hope of encouraging year-round art activity. The text is entertaining reading, even if you don't think you want to engage actively in these arts. You will eventually want to, though, because the authors lead you on gently toward that end, until suddenly you find yourself trying your hand at silhouetting objects by the use of light and shadow, for instance.

A few of the chapters carry such titles as Around the House, Bring Your Landscapes Indoors, The Human Angle, Build Your Own Landscapes, and My Materials. The sketches and paintings used as illustrations are fascinating.

Oil Painting Is Fun, Alois Fabry, Studio-Crowell, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 95. $2.95.

Another effective and reasonably priced art book, this carries one of the best chapters on color mixing that we have seen. Slanted especially for people who want to paint but don't know how to get started and for the countless Sunday painters of all ages the book's content is presented clearly and simply. Illustrations are in black and white, with the exception of a colorful and effective color-mixing plate in the center of the book. Mr. Fabry is a successful artist, illustrator, and teacher of drawing and painting to both adults and children.

Course in Making Mosaics, Joseph L. Young. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 60. $3.50.

In this age of automation, when even the assembly line gives way to the machine, people increasingly feel the desire to do something creative with their hands. Since this is usually denied them in their work, they turn to crafts during their leisure, and art becomes the by-product of the machine.

One of the most popular present-day craft forms is making things with mosaics. Even school children are doing it, and the mosaics themselves range from paper through natural rocks and pebbles to richly colored glass, ceramic tiles, and semi-precious stones.

Those who take this activity seriously and practice it as an art, make their own mosaics from a variety of materials, working out beautiful and original designs. Mr. Young's book is rich in ideas for these people. It includes the "how-to" for doing wall panels, family projects, mosaic techniques combined with wood carving, and sculpture. Although information on ways for beginners' work is included, this book should be especially helpful for more advanced art groups.

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Recreation Leadership Training Courses

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association

and

Local Recreation Agencies

February, March, April, 1958

RUTH G. EHLERS Social Recreation	Newark, Delaware February 3-6	Wayne Bath, Acting 4-H Club Leader, Extension Service, University of Delaware
	Lawrence, Massachusetts February 11-14	Miss Evelyn Stults, Executive Director, YWCA
	Burlington, North Carolina February 24-27	Miss Virginia Gregory, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh
	Greenville, North Carolina March 3-6	
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Cicero, Illinois February-3-6	William C. Kouns, Cicero Youth Commission
	Gastonia, North Carolina February 10-13	Miss Virginia Gregory, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh
	Salisbury, North Carolina February 17-20	
	Ames, Iowa March 3-6	Miss Helen Tucker, Ag Annex, Iowa State College
	Natural Bridge, Virginia March 20-21	Dr. Harold K. Jack, Supervisor, HPES&R, State Board of Education, Richmond 16
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Topeka, Kansas February 3-7	Miss Romana Hood, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies

Miss Helen M. Dauncey will be conducting social recreation courses at the following Air Force Bases: February 3-6, Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Ray Morrison, 248 Casa Blanca, Fort Worth 7, Texas); February 10-13, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado; February 24-27, Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming; March 3-6, Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois; March 10-13, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Howard Beresford, 3055 Bellaire, Denver, Colorado).

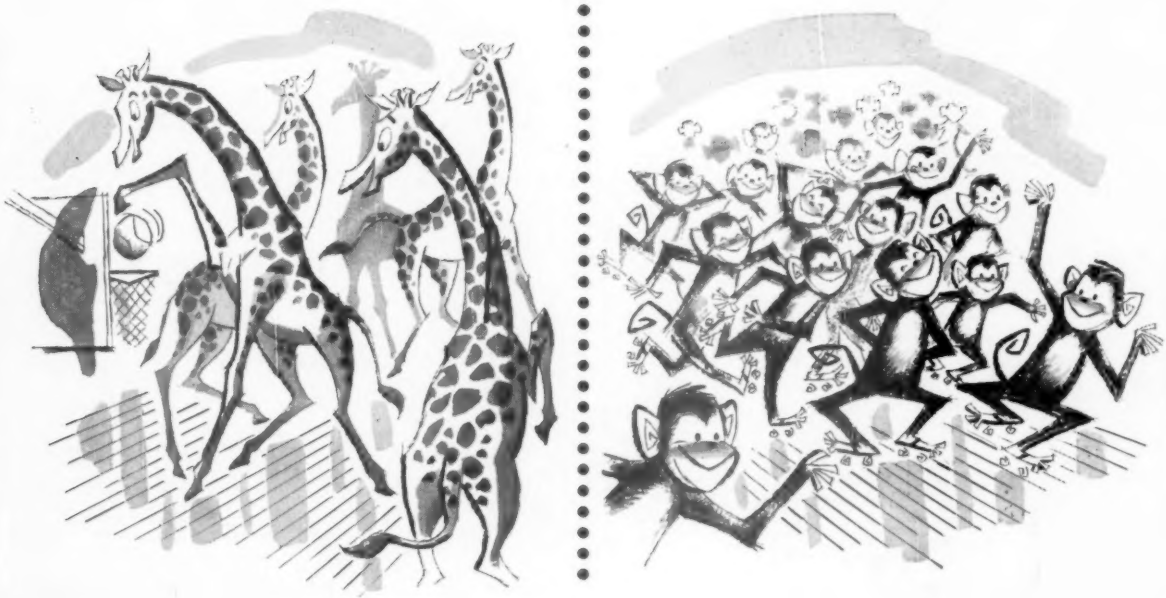
Mr. Frank A. Staples will be at the following Air Force Bases conducting two-week arts and crafts courses: February 3-13, Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas; February 17-28, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas; March 3-13, Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Ray Morrison, 248 Casa Blanca, Fort Worth 7, Texas); March 17-27, Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, (for further details, communicate with the Air Force Regional Representative, Wayne Shields, USAF Office of Community Services, University of Georgia, Athens).

Attendance at training courses conducted by the National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

NRA 1958 DISTRICT CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

District	*Location*	*Dates*
CALIFORNIA STATE & PACIFIC SOUTHWEST	Civic Auditorium, Fresno, California	February 16-19
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania	March 19-21
SOUTHWEST	Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas	March 19-22
SOUTHEAST	Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina	March 20-22
GREAT LAKES	Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	March 24-26
MIDWEST	Jay Hawk Hotel, Topeka, Kansas (Meetings in Municipal Auditorium)	April 8-11
PACIFIC NORTHWEST	Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon	April 7-9
SOUTHERN	Cumberland Falls State Park, Kentucky	April 14-16
NEW ENGLAND	Norwich Inn, Norwich, Connecticut	May 18-21

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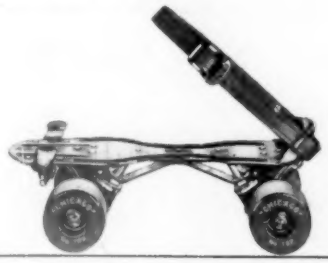


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